FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REPORTAGE ON SOCIALIST CENTRAL COMMITTEE SECRETARIES MEETING

CPCZ Delegation

LD031908 Prague CTK in English 1722 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin (CTK correspondent)--A delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, headed by Central Committee Secretary Mikulas Beno, arrived here today to attend a conference of secretaries of the central committees of the communist and workers parties of the socialist countries.

MSZMP Delegation

LD031312 Budapest MTI in English 1107 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 3 (MTI)--MTI's correspondent in Berlin reports:

Karoly Nemeth, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and secretary of the Central Committee, who will participate at the conference of the central committee secretaries of the communist and workers' parties of the socialist countries, who deals with party organizational questions on behalf of the HSWP, arrived in Berlin on Tuesday.

Dohlus Opens Berlin Meeting

LD031700 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1626 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--A meeting on party and organizational issues of secretaries of the central committees of socialist countries' communist and workers' parties began in Berlin today. Politburo member and Secretary of the SED Central Committee Horst Dohlus, who opened the meeting, conveyed to the representatives of the fraternal parties the cordial greetings of the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, Erich Honecker.

The meeting serves the exchange of experiences on topical problems of cadre policy and its implementation in practice by the parties attending the meeting.

Present at the meeting are: Georgi Atanasov, Central Committee secretary of the BCP; Karoly Nemeth, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary of the MSZMP; Dang Hun Khiem, Central Committee member of the Vietnamese Communist Party and deputy chief of the Central Committee Commission for Organizational Issues; Horst Dohlus, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary of the SED; Lionel Soto, member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee; Phely Khounalouk, of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party; Sampilyn Jalan-Aajav, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party; Zdzislaw Zandarowski, candidate member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary of the PZPR; Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee and Central Committee secretary of the RCP; Ivan Vasilyevich Kapitonov, Central Committee secretary of the CPSU; Mikulas Beno, Central Committee secretary of the CPCZ.

Represented at the meeting is chief editor of the magazine PROBELMY MIRA I SOTSIALISMA, Konstantin Ivanovich Saradov.

PRAGUE COMMENTATOR VIEWS WEST STANCE AT MBFR

LD311918 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] "Opportunities for Vienna" is the title of the following commentary by editor Antonin Kostka on the lack of progress in the talks on the reduction of troops and arms in central Europe, conducted between member countries of the Warsaw Pact organization and NATO.

The 21st round of talks has already included 2 plenary, 10 working and a good dozen bilateral meetings and consultations. In comparison with almost 7 years of existing negotiations, this is not a great deal. Nonetheless, it is enough to confirm the finding that Western representatives are determined to continue maintaining their negative stance, that they want to prolong the talks ad infinitum and to continue to frustrate any agreement. For instance, by their latest demand that a reduction be limited to the Soviet and American contingents they are in effect destroying the very foundations of the Vienna talks. Likewise they are making it difficult to reach an agreement by maintaining their adherence to the principle of unequal reduction in their own favor, or by pushing through arms level controls, including in respect of states outside the central European area.

Under these circumstances the importance of the Vienna talks comes down to the fact that at the present time they are the only platform at which representatives of the two European military-political groupings are involved in direct negotiations. The Vienna talks have one peculiarity. Their character and direction predetermine them as an instrument of concrete disarmament. They are not a platform for academic discussions about the general usefulness of disarmament but a forum where concrete measures of such disarmament are to be negotiated. This is why the West's distaste for practical disarmament does not manifest itself anywhere with such conspicuousness as in Vienna itself.

Seven years of open boycott of disarmament steps provides evidence which is more than telling. In an effort to resume the talks after deadlock the socialist countries have six times altered their proposals, taking into account the standpoints of their Western counterparts. The West has always eventually retreated from its own proposals only to come up with new even less acceptable demands. Even the concrete example of a reduction of military contingents provided by the Soviet Union withdrawing unilaterally and on its own initiative 20,000 troops and 1,000 tanks from the GDR's territory has failed to achieve the desired effect.

If the Vienna talks are to make any progress it will therefore obviously be necessary to produce completely new initiatives. Moving the problems onto a higher level of talks would also surely be beneficial. In this respect, the recent declaration of the member countries of the Warsaw Pact organization provides a great opportunity for the Vienna talks. The fact is that many of the conclusions this declaration contains also directly tackle the problems facing the Vienna talks, or at least they create preconditions for reaching an agreement on a broader basis. These include a proposal for convening an all-European conference on military relaxation and disarmament, a project to create nuclear-free zones, appeals that no state or grouping in Europe increase the number of its troops, that the states which signed the Final Act conclude an agreement not to be the first to use arms, that military exercises and movements of troops should be restricted, etc. To take advantage of this opportunity is in the interest of all European nations. The West, to avail itself of this opportunity, does not even have to display excessive good will. It would be quite enough for it to approach the realities of the international situation, a situation that is determined by the real balance of forces in the world, in a sober and matter of fact fashion.

REPORTAGE ON ZHIVKOV VISIT TO IRAQ 28-31 MAY

Zhivkov Press Conference

JN310911 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0850 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Baghdad, 21 May--Bulgarian State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov has stated that his visit to Iraq has been quite fruitful. He described his talks with President Saddam Husayn as successful and positive, serving the interests of the two friendly peoples and countries as well as of world peace and progress.

In a press conference here this morning, the Bulgarian leader said that his talks with President Saddam Husayn dealt with all issues in the development of bilateral relations and in the expansion of bilateral cooperation in all fields. The Bulgarian chairman reiterated that his current visit to Iraq will contribute to promoting bilateral cooperation and to developing the existing good relations between the two countries. The Bulgarian chairman expressed his pleasure and that of the delegation members at visiting Iraq, and their satisfaction with Iraq's tremendous developments, achieved under the leadership of President Saddam Husayn. He added: We highly appreciate Iraq's stands and admire our friendship and the outcome of its march.

He reiterated that Iraq, under President Saddam Husayn, is playing a prominent and special role in confronting the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary activities and in promoting construction and progress. He added that he has sensed the signs of development and progress everywhere and that he has grown acquainted with all of the great successes achieved by the Iraqi people. He said: We are fully optimistic that the Iraqi people will continue to score successes and progress in their victorious march.

Touching on the Palestinian issue, the Bulgarian chairman reiterated his country's support for the Palestinian people's struggle to determine their future and build their independent state. Chairman Zhivkov strongly criticized the separate agreements signed by the Egyptian ruler and Zionist entity, adding that it is impossible to solve the Palestinian problem without the restoration of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. He stressed Bulgaria's support of all peoples struggling for their freedom and independence and asserted his country's stand against all forms of maneuvers and imperialist-Zionist schemes aimed against the national liberation movement and the nations' aspirations to realize their sovereignty and to build their national independence.

In conclusion, the Bulgarian chairman expressed his thanks and that of the delegation for the warm reception and hospitality accorded them during the visit. He added that this derives from the profound friendship and cooperation between the Iraqi and Bulgarian peoples and from the developed relations between the two friendly countries.

Joint Statement Issued

AU030822 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Jun 80 pp 1,2

["Text" of joint Iraqi-Bulgarian statement issued in Baghdad and Sofia on 31 May 1980 on the occasion of the 28-31 May visit to Iraq by Bulgarian State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov]

[Text] In response to an invitation from Comrade Saddam Husayn, secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command and president of the Republic of Iraq, Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, paid an official and cordial visit to Iraq during 28-31 May 1980.

In an atmosphere of reciprocal friendship and understanding, the two leaders held talks in which the following took part on the Iraqi side:

1. Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC [Revolution Command Council] member and first deputy prime minister;

2. Na'im Haddad, RCC member and deputy prime minister;

3. Tariq 'Aziz, RCC member and deputy prime minister;

4. Staff Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah, RCC member, deputy prime minister and minister of defense;

5. Sa'dun Ghaydan, RCC member, deputy prime minister and minister of transport and communications;

6. Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, RCC member and oil minister;

7. Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs and acting foreign minister;

8. 'Amir Mahdi Salih, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform; and

9. Jasim Muhammad al-Khalaf, minister of higher education and scientific research and head of the accompanying honorary mission.

On the Bulgarian side, the talks were attended by:

1. Petur Mladenov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and foreign affairs minister;

2. Todor Bozhinov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers;

3. Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee secretary [title as heard];

4. Khristo Khristov, BCP Central Committee member and minister of foreign trade;

5. Angel Angelov, Bulgarian ambassador to Iraq.

The comrade guest visited some historical sites and expressed his admiration of the accomplishments achieved by the Iraqi people under the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. He was received with warm welcome wherever he went, an expression of the mutual feelings of friendship and amity of the two countries' peoples.

The two leaders reviewed the traditional friendly relations between the two countries, which are based on mutual respect and joint interest, and stressed their will to deepen and expand their cooperation in the various fields. They also highlighted the ways of bolstering and promoting relations on the party and official levels as well as on the level of popular organizations. They stressed the importance of exchanging visits n all levels in order to bolster understanding, friendship and cooperation between the two peoples and two countries.

The two sides praised the development of economic cooperation between Bulgaria and Iraq and stressed the need to continuously promote, expand and diversify it. They also pointed out the important role of the joint Iraqi-Bulgarian commission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation toward the attainment of these aims. They also pointed out the need to expand cultural exchange, which will lead to mutual acquaintance with the two peoples' history and culture.

The following documents were signed:

1. A plan on cooperation between the BCP and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party for 1980-81;
2. An agreement for economic, scientific and technical cooperation;
3. A long-term program to develop the commercial, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation; and
4. A protocol for the joint Iraqi-Bulgarian Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

The two sides reviewed the situation in the Arab region and some important international issues. They noted that the tension witnessed by the Arab region is due to the Zionist policy of expansion and aggression and the occupation of Arab lands. They stressed that just and lasting peace cannot be achieved without the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territories, including the city of Eastern Jerusalem, and the restoration of the inalienable and firm national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including the right to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state on their national soil.

The two sides strongly denounced the Egyptian regime's capitulatory policy, the Camp David accords and the followup talks and steps held between the Egyptian regime, the Zionist entity and the United States, which aim at consolidating aggression, the occupation of Arab territories and the disavowal of the rights of the Palestinian people. They also highlighted the role played by the united Arab ranks in protecting legitimate Arab rights against imperialism and Zionism. The two sides agreed on the importance of the Baghdad and Tunis Arab summit resolutions in strengthening the Arab line in confronting capitulatory plans.

The Bulgarian side highly appreciated Iraq's firm policy against imperialism and its effective role in the nonaligned movement. It also praised Iraq's efforts to enhance Arab solidarity and strengthen the unity of the national and pan-Arab progressive forces in the Arab homeland.

The Iraqi side expressed its great appreciation for the support provided by Bulgaria and the socialist bloc for the just Arab cause. It praised Bulgaria's firm and effective policy on strenthening peace and security and developing cooperation in the Balkan peninsula, Europe and the world. The Iraqi side also praised the achievements reached by the Bulgarian people under the Bulgarian Communist Party.

The two sides expressed concern over the escalation of international tension and the attempts to take the world back to the cold war phase as a result of the policy of threats to use force, interference in other states' affairs, the escalation of the armaments race, amassing nuclear weapons and missiles particularly in Europe--a policy practised by the imperialist states through diverse excuses and pretenses.

The two sides stressed that these actions lead to a loss of trust in international relations and threaten world peace and security. They called for the adoption of effective measures to ease the severity of international tension, enhance the march toward detente and its development and to turn it to a comprehensive irrevocable process by respecting the sovereignty and independence of states, the peoples' right to choose their way of development, the elimination of spots of tension, the halting of the armament race and the limitation of armaments according to the principles of equality and balanced security in order to reach the ultimate goal: total and complete disarmament.

The two sides stressed Iraq's and Bulgaria's determination to cooperate in this respect with all progressive, anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces. They highlighted the importance of the application of all the principles and articles stipulated in the final document of the European security and cooperation conference. They expressed the hope that the Madrid meeting will be held in a constructive atmosphere and that it will be concluded in success.

They strongly denounced the United States' activities evinced in intensifying its military presence in the Arabian Gulf and the Indian Ocean and threatening to militarily intervene, a matter which directly threatens the freedom and independence of the peoples concerned as well as world peace.

The two sides denounced the declaration of the Arabian Gulf region as an area of vital interest for the United States and other foreign parties. They called for making the Indian Ocean and its extensions a region of security and peace. They called for the removal of all military and foreign bases and all foreign military presence. They called for guaranteeing freedom of navigation according to the principles and foundations of international law.

The two sides stressed their determination to continue supporting all the peoples and liberation movements that are fighting for national liberation and social progress against imperialism, neo-colonialism, racial discrimination and Zionism, particularly in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The two sides stressed their support for strengthening the United Nations' role in entrenching world peace and security on the basis of total commitment by all states to the principles and aims of the United Nations Charter. They declared their support for the reorganization of international economic relations according to principles of justice, democracy and equality, the elimination of exploitation and the respect of the people's right to administer their natural resources.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the results of this visit, which will contribute to positively strengthening friendship and cooperation between the people of the two countries.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of Bulgarian BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, expressed his abundant thanks to Comrade Saddam Husayn, secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command and president of the Republic of Iraq, and to the Iraqi people for the warm reception he was accorded.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov extended an invitation to Comrade Saddam Husayn to pay an official and friendly visit to Bulgaria. The invitation was gladly accepted and a date will be fixed in future.

Zhivkov Cables Thanks

JN311435 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1405 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Baghdad, 31 May--Bulgarian State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov has stressed that his meeting with President Saddam Husayn was a new contribution toward developing Iraqi-Bulgarian relations. In a cable he addressed to President Saddam Husayn following his departure from Iraq, the Bulgarian leader expressed his thanks for the warm welcome he received during his visit. He wished President Saddam Husayn continued good health and success, and the Iraqi people continued happiness, progress and prosperity. It will be recalled that the Bulgarian leader left Baghdad this morning at the end of a 4-day visit to Iraq.

PDRY MILITARY DELEGATION VISITS VARNA

AU031821 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] A military delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] led by Col 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar, minister of defense, commander of the PDRY Army and Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member, is visiting Varna. The delegation is accompanied by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense. The guests visited the Nikola Vaptsarov higher naval school, familiarized themselves with the training of higher naval cadres and inspected the material and technological base for the school.

POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS WITH FRG HELD IN SOFIA

AU032030 Sofia BTA in English 1852 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Sofia, June 3 (BTA)--The regular political consultations between the ministries of foreign affairs of Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Germany were held in Sofia on 2 and 3 June. The delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria was headed by Mr Boris Tsvetkov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and that of the FRG by Dr Claus Blech, chief of the Second Political Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Major issues of the present day international situation figured high on the agenda of the talks. Particular attention was paid to the forthcoming Madrid meeting. It was stressed that the meeting can play an important role in further deepening the process of detente, in strengthening the security and promotion of cooperation in Europe, and in that connection the two countries emphasized the necessity of holding the meeting in a constructive spirit. Views were also exchanged on the development of relations between Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Germany in the political, economic and cultural sphere.

The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Petur Mladenov, received the delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, headed by Dr. Claus Blech. During their talks, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, views were exchanged on the development of bilateral relations and on key issues of the present-day international situation.

REGULATIONS ON PRIVATE RETAIL TRADE ACTIVITIES

AU291013 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 May 80 p 2

[Text] Issue No 41 of the STATE GAZETTE carries the text of a regulation issued by the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Public Services, the Ministry of Finance and the State Committee on Labor and Wages concerning conditions and prerequisites according to which private citizens (such as housewives, students, pensioners, invalids, as well as workers, employees and specialists during their spare time) may be entrusted, on the basis of personal contracts, with the management of retail trade activities on a small scale. Such persons may be entrusted, on a contractual basis, with the management of small retail trade enterprises, public catering establishments, booths and stalls for selling food and soft drinks, and establishments for the purchase of packing material from the population, and with the management of small enterprises selling fuel oil, cooking gas, slack lime and such things. The STATE GAZETTE has also published regulations authorizing public services enterprises to entrust workers and specialists with performing services for the public, on the basis of personal contracts, during their spare time. Such services may also be entrusted to private artisans, housewives, students, pensioners and invalids.

The Ministry of Supplies and State Reserves, the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Public Services, as well as the Ministry of Chemical Industry and the Ministry of Transporation publish a joint regulation in the same issue of the STATE GAZETTE concerning the collecting, reception, transfer and payment for used but reparable automobile tires from ministries, economic organizations and other departments and their sections, from agro-industrial complexes and from other agricultural enterprises and organizations, as well as from private citizens. As a supplement to this regulation, the same issue of the STATE GAZETTE also carries a classification list for the automobile tires envisaged for purchase and repair. The regulation will become valid as of 1 June 1980.

INTERIOR MINISTER OBZINA LEAVES FOR USSR

LD031824 Prague CTK in English 1715 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Interior Minister Jaromir Obzina left for an official visit to the Soviet Union on Tuesday at the invitation of Chairman of the Soviet State Security Committee Yuriy Andropov.

CPCZ DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BERLIN PARTIES CONFERENCE

LD031402 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] A delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee led by Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, left for the GDR today at the invitation of the SED Central Committee. The delegation will attend a conference in Berlin of secretaries of central committees of fraternal parties of the socialist countries on the organization of party work.

CYPRIOT PRESIDENT TO VISIT 'IN NEXT FEW DAYS'

LD031904 Prague CTK in English 1721 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Prague--Cyprus President Spiros Kiprianou will visit Czechoslovakia in the next few days at the invitation of Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak, it was officially announced here on Tuesday.

STROUGAL RECEIVES AUSTRIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PRESIDENT

LD031400 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Federal Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal received Rudolf Sallinger, president of the Austrian Chamber of Commerce, in Prague today. The two representatives assessed results achieved during the past few years in intensifying political, economic and cultural contacts between Czechoslovakia and Austria. They also examined opportunities for further expanding economic cooperation in which both sides are interested and which contributes to the development of friendly and fruitful relations between the two countries.

GRENADA FINANCE MINISTER, DELEGATION ATTEND ECONOMIC TALKS

Opening of Talks

LD022046 Prague CTK in English 2000 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Prague--Talks between a Czechoslovak delegation headed by Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek and an official delegation of Grenada led by Deputy Premier and Finance Minister Bernard Coard opened here on Monday.

During the talks concerning expansion of bilateral economic relations between Czechoslovakia and Grenada the heads of the delegations informed each other about the economic, political and cultural development in their countries and about their aims in these spheres.

They expressed the wish to develop bilateral economic cooperation to the benefit of the national economies of the two countries.

Received by Strougal

LD031916 Prague CTK in English 1717 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here on Tuesday visiting vice-premier, minister of finance, trade and planning of Grenada, Bernard Coard. Grenada's representative informed the Czechoslovak premier of his country's tasks, particularly in the development of economy. They exchanged views on the possibilities of political, economic and cultural cooperation. The meeting was attended also by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek.

SRV POWER, COAL MINISTER NGUYEN CHAN PAYS VISIT

OW021623 Hanoi VNA in English 1543 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 2--Nguyen Chan, minister of electricity and coal, has visited Czechoslovakia at the invitation of Vlastimil Ehrenberger, minister of fuel and energy of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Nguyen Chan held talks with his host and other officials of the ministry on cooperation between the two ministries. He was warmly received by Rudolf Rohlicek, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and vice-premier of the federal government.

PZPR'S ZABINSKI VISITS SLOVAKIA; BRIEFED ON AGRICULTURE

LD032210 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Andrzej Zabinski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee accompanied by Milos Jakes, candidate member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, arrived for a visit of Slovakia today. Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, briefed the guest about the results and future tasks connected with the development of large-scale agricultural production in Slovakia. They discussed cooperation among socialist countries and the possibilities of its future intensification between Czechoslovakia and Poland in agriculture and the food industry. Comrade Zabinski later visited a number of premises belonging to the seed-producing state farm at Trnava where he inspected the equipment of the centers for the postharvest and presowing preparation of seeds. Finally he visited the unified agricultural cooperative at Trebatice which has friendly contacts with the farming enterprise at (Lusowek).

HUSAK, KORCAK ATTEND OPENING OF ART EXHIBITION

LD291924 Prague CTK in English 1749 GMT 29 May 80

[Excerpt] Prague--The newly reconstructed 13th century Agnes convent in Prague, housing a permanent exposition of Czech 19th century art, was opened on Thursday in the presence of communist party General Secretary and Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak, as another proof of the care given by socialist society to cultural values.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, Czech Premier Josef Korcak said the opening of the convent, which will become one of Prague's attractions, proves that culture and the arts are no longer a luxury but an ever more important need of man in socialist society.

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 4 JUNE

LD040840 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0740 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek, candidate member of the Polish United Workers' Party Politburo, arrived in the GDR today on a friendship visit at the invitation of GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, who welcomed him at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport.

FRG MINISTER VISITS DRESDEN TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS

AU030730 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 May 80 p 2

["FRG Research Minister in Dresden: Guest Inspected Technical University and Veb Robotron Enterprise"]

[Text] Dresden (ADN)--During his visit to several days in the GDR Dr Volker Hauff, FRG minister of research and technology, also paid a visit to the Elbe city of Dresden after a short stopover in Leipzig on Thursday. He was received for talks by Prof Dr Fritz Liebscher, rector of the technical university, who briefed the guest about the tasks of this important teaching and research institution, particularly in preparation for the Fifth GDR College Conference. The Minister also inspected the high voltage technology scientific section.

During a visit to the Veb Robtron enterprise Director General Prof Dr Wolfgang Sieber explained to the minister the tasks of this combine in the field of calculation technology and modern office technology as well as in developing and applying micro-electronics for the further development of the performance of the GDR national economy. During a tour of Dresden Zwinger in the afternoon Minister Hauff saw the art treasures of the old masters gallery as well as the Semper Opera house which is being reconstructed.

REPORTAGE ON SINDERMANN VISIT TO AUSTRIA

For Austrian press coverage of People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann's visit to Vienna, see the Austria section of the 2 June Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

POLITBURO MEMBER WALDE DISCUSSES VISIT TO AFGHANISTAN

AU030939 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 22/1980 pp 5, 6

["Visiting Good and Reliable Friends: Interview With Werner Walde, Candidate Member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and First Secretary of the Cottbus SED Bezirk Leadership About His Visit to Afghanistan on the Second Anniversary of the Afghan April Revolution"]

[Text] HORIZONT: The so-called Afghanistan question occupies a significant place in the reportage of the mass media throughout the entire world. Imperialist agencies are carrying reports by correspondents in the style of front reporters from Kabul, as though they were reporting from a besieged city. Our first question therefore is about your personal impressions of the Afghan capital.

Werner Walde: Indeed the imperialist sounding boards are ever again trumpeting to the world that the Babrak Karmal government is on its last legs and that it can be only kept up by Soviet bayonets, but such lies are neither new nor original. [paragraph continues]

They can only originate from people who do not want to see the truth, because in reality it cannot be overlooked how the trustful relations between the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and the Afghan working people have been consolidated on a new basis since 27 December 1979, the beginning of the second stage of the April revolution.

It was impressive how at the rally on the second anniversary of the revolution tens of thousands of Kabul residents enthusiastically cheered Comrade Babrak Karmal, the general secretary of the PDPA, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) and the party-state leadership. Nor could this holiday mood, the people's joy at the freedom won, their avowal of the DPPA and their rejection of the counterrevolutionary machinations of imperialism and the reaction be impaired by the fact that a few fanatized elements from the traditional higher girls schools and the university attempted to stir up unrest in the last days of April. It became clearly evident that the provocateurs found no support among the population. What also became evident was the increased ability of the party and people's militia to maintain security and order.

During our stay in Kabul we were able to notice with pleasure that life is proceeding quietly and normally, that the PDPA is actively and purposefully working on consolidating the revolutionary gains and that in doing so it is receiving increasingly effective support from broad quarters of the population. Without the ferrying in of counterrevolutionary gangs which are being trained and armed outside Afghanistan and without the open hostility of the United States, China and other states to the Afghan revolution the Afghan working people would already have been able to pursue their peaceful work unharmed for a long time. Without this interference, for the halting of which the DRA has only recently submitted far-reaching constructive proposals, the reasons would also disappear that have prompted the Afghan leadership to enlist the solidaristic assistance of the USSR also in the military field, in keeping with the concluded international law treaties and the UN Charter. The limited contingents of Soviet troops that are temporarily stationed in the DRA are making a great internationalist contribution to the protection of the national identity and physical existence of the Afghan population against the cruel raids of counterrevolutionary gangs and mercenaries operating from abroad. More and more Afghans realize this. More and more are displaying their gratitude for the Soviet support. The GDR is also making its contribution to the solidaristic aid to the friendly Afghan people. The assistance of the USSR to the Afghan people is supported in the declaration of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and GDR Council of Ministers of 28 December 1979 and the assurance is given there that the GDR will also render solidaristic aid to the DRA in the future.

HORIZONT: You mentioned the second stage of the April revolution. Could you outline the nature of this new stage of the Afghan people's revolution?

Werner Walde: As is well known, the revolutionary gains of the Afghan people were seriously jeopardized by the increasingly coordinated counterrevolutionary actions of the domestic and foreign reaction, as well as by the methods of political terror, chiefly applied by Hafizollah Amin in late 1979. The real danger existed of the country's being transformed into a deployment area of imperialism and the reaction against the Soviet Union, of the abolition of Afghanistan as a political and territorial unit and of the physical destruction of many thousands of Afghan patriots. [paragraph continues]

On 27 December, in order to repulse the external aggression and to topple those forces around Hafizollah Amin that had deviated from the ideals of the April revolution and were misusing the confidence of the working people, revolutionaries loyal to the aims of the 1978 April revolution and to the interests of the country's working people, under the leadership of Babrak Karmal, created the proper prerequisites for a return to the path mapped out by the April revolution, for the protection of the revolutionary gains and for their consolidation.

Since that time the PDPA leadership has made great efforts in this respect. Thousands of prisoners who were kept in prisons without having been sentenced were released. It was possible to win over new democratic and patriotic forces to participate in the country's government. The prerequisites were created for establishing a patriotic front which is to unite all the country's upright patriots in the struggle to overcome the inherited socioeconomic and cultural backwardness and create a free and democratic society in Afghanistan. As well as dealing with a number of political-organizational problems, the DRA party-state leadership performed intense conceptual work. Under the term "DRA principles" a provisional constitution was adopted which already anchors the accomplished revolutionary transformations in the life of Afghan society constitutionally and which at the same time constitutes a basis for further antifeudal, anti-imperialist and democratic changes.

The PDPA, whose leading role in the life of Afghan society is recognized by the provisional constitution, has published theses on the second anniversary of the April revolution in which the nature of the Afghan revolution has been outlined in the most comprehensive manner to date. It is termed national and democratic by its nature and anti-imperialist as far as its international impact is concerned. The unity of the workers and peasants constitutes the basis of the new state power. The April revolution is defined as an inseparable component part of the great revolutionary world process of our times the source of which is identified as the Great October Socialist Revolution.

HORIZONT: Could you delve in greater detail into the contents of these theses?

Werner Walde: The objective of the second stage of the April revolution consists in a new recollection of the ideals of the April 1978 people's revolution, in creating the indispensable prerequisites for enabling this revolution to develop without distortions and restrictions. In the theses the following tasks are listed for the second state of the revolution: the protection of the homeland, the consolidation of the unity and friendship among the Afghan nationalities and tribes, the strengthening of the PDPA's unity, the democratization of the entire country, the enlisting of the peoples masses in managing the state and economy, the enhancement of the fighting morale and strength of the armed organs, the development of the national economy, the constant improvement of the people's standard of living, and the establishment of cooperatives as well as support for the private sector and respect for the religious customs and national traditions. This implies that in the second stage of the April revolution tasks related to the national democratic revolution are to be embarked upon and to be implemented in strict agreement with the socioeconomic conditions and the traditions and customs of the country's population.

It is evident to all that these tremendous tasks can only be solved in the course of a protracted period of time. This requires the exertion of all forces as well as favorable international conditions. That is why the DRA Government is always taking constructive steps to render relations with the neighboring states of Iran and Pakistan as free from friction and as friendly as possible. This novel, positive approach to relations with the neighboring states also reveals an important characteristic of the second stage of the 1978 revolution.

HORIZONT: You have just broached foreign policy questions. What basic positions does the Afghan party-state leadership maintain in international relations?

Werner Walde: Since its emergence the DRA has belonged to the nonaligned movement. This policy undoubtedly is part of the national traditions. This is why the country's nonalignment has been anchored as a principle in the provisional constitution. But this nonalignment is not understood as foreign policy abstinence but as an obligation for an active commitment to peace, detente and trustful international cooperation. Naturally special attention is devoted to relations with neighboring states and to the states of the area, above all to the relations of more than six decades of cooperation and good neighborliness with the Soviet Union. The PDPA, the DRA Government and people acknowledge with gratitude the fraternal and comprehensive assistance rendered to them by the Soviet Union and by other socialist countries and are helping in turn to intensify the common struggle of all peoples for a propitious future.

HORIZONT: The GDR, as you have already mentioned, is also rendering solidaristic aid to the DRA. This also was expressed during your stay. Perhaps you could say something about this as well as about the program of your visit?

Werner Walde: I would like to begin with the second question. As is well known the GDR delegation attended the festivities on the second anniversary of the April revolution as the guest of the DRA party-state leadership. It had an opportunity to have an extensive exchange of views with Comrade Babrak Karmal as well as to have meetings with other leading PDPA comrades, which were marked by identical views about the problems discussed by mutual confidence and great comradeliness and cordiality. We were able to note everywhere that our country's party and government enjoy great prestige with the Afghan leadership and people, and that the friendly relations between the two states and peoples are esteemed and valued. We were able to see for ourselves that these relations are developing well and successfully, in agreement with the position of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and GDR Council of Ministers stated on 28 December 1979.

Within the framework of this general support for the DRA our delegation presented several thousands of volumes of scientific works and literature in the Persian language as a present to the PDPA. It laid the founding stone for a modern printing shop which is currently being built with solidaristic GDR support for the PDPA in Kabul. The agreement concluded between the two parties in the presence of Comrade Babrak Karmal will make an important contribution to the consolidation and expansion of the mutual relations and of the solidaristic support for the Afghan people. With this agreement, as well as with other accords, our relations are receiving a solid contractual basis and assuming a prospective shape. I would not like to let this opportunity go by without expressing my confidence that the PDPA, the government and friendly Afghan people will successfully advance along the road mapped out despite imperialist threats and aggression. We left Kabul with the certainty that we have good reliable friends there.

GASOLINE RESTRICTIONS FOR TOURISTS INTRODUCED

LD021346 Hamburg DPA in German 1235 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Excerpt] East Berlin--Visitors from East European countries can obtain gasoline in the GDR only if they can produce gasoline coupons. It was learned in East Berlin that this regulation, which does not apply to tourists from the Soviet Union, came into force on 1 June.

The coupons are issued in the home countries and certain issuing places in the GDR in denominations of 5, 10 and 20 marks. It is not yet clear whether this measure also affects the quantity of gasoline available. It is said that foreigners must buy the coupons at prices prevailing in their home countries.

TISCH DISCUSSES TRADE UNION TASKS FOR 10TH SED CONGRESS

AU030748 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 May 80 pp 1, 2

["Trade Unions' Mass Initiative for the 10th SED Congress: Conference of 500 FDGB Officials With Harry Tisch: Response on Behalf of 8.5 Million Members to the 12th Central Committee Session: Document To SED Central Committee General Secretary Adopted"]

[Summary] Bernau (ND)--At a conference of 500 trade union officials at the Fritz Heckert Trade Union College on Thursday Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FDGB Federal Executive, spoke about the further tasks of the GDR trade unions after the 12th SED Central Committee session and in preparation for the 10th SED Congress. The participants unanimously adopted on behalf of the 8.8 million trade union members a response addressed to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, to the convening of the 10th SED Congress."

The document says that it is a matter of honor for all trade unionists to do their best for the benefit of the 10th party congress and the people.

In his report Harry Tisch explained that during the preparations for the party congress revolutionary steadfastness will combine with scientific thoroughness, daily fulfillment of duty and with far-sighted planning, and that well-known but also novel forms of struggle will complement each other. He pointed out that in the past 4 years almost as much national income was produced as in the 5 years from 1971-75 combined. "He stated that the FDGB members will employ all their strength for the continuation of the road to peace, happiness, socialism and communism.

"'In the labor collectives,' Harry Tisch said, 'open and honest discussions about the untapped possibilities for a rapid boosting of labor productivity, the effective use of working hours and basic assets, of power, materials and raw materials must be conducted.'"

Harry Tisch dealt extensively with the trade unions' responsibility for scientific-technical progress, which is a matter of concern for the entire workers class and for all working people. In this context he demanded that inventive activities be particularly incorporated in the socialist competition and in the emulation for the title of a "socialist labor collective."

The speaker focused the attention of all trade union leaderships on the correct application of Leninist principles to the organization of the competition, to the comparability of performances and to the repeatability of best performances on a mass scale. "What we need is to conduct a nonbureaucratic competition which continuously mobilizes the working people for new and better performances."

Harry Tisch concluded his speech by pointing out that the ideals anchored in the program of the party of the workers class can only be achieved through an enhancement of performances and of the effectiveness of the economy, and added: "Great and beautiful tasks lie in store for us. We shall fulfill them honorably. Once again we shall prove to be loyal fellow strugglers of the party in preparation for the 10th SED Congress."

MAGDEBURG COMBINE PREREQUISITES FOR GREATER OUTPUT

DW031400 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1741 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] In the rolling mill construction department of the Ernst Thaelmann combine, Magdeburg, the operational tests for a process computer began today, 6 weeks ahead of schedule. Together with another small computer it will control in the future the entire production organization for rolling mill trains, from storage management up to shipment.

It is the core of the extensive rationalization projects with which the workers of the Thaelmann combine and the industrial construction workers of the Magdeburg construction and assembly combine currently insure in the rolling mill construction sector the output increase necessary for the eighties.

It is the target of the competition of the construction workers to complete this assembly hall by 30 June so that the assembly of high-rise storage racks [hochregallager], grinding machines and other equipment can be started. The construction expenditure is minimal, because most of the efficient new installations will be accommodated in already existing hall.

The bucket transport of scrap produced and the change of tools by hand will soon be past history in this old (?medium) lathe shop. In the next few months a computer-controlled production center for shaft-type components will be set up here, components whose shaping time will decrease to a mere 20 to 30 percent of that required at present.

Even though the construction workers are installing new foundations directly adjacent to the lathes, the production and delivery of a fine steel train for Brandenburg [metallurgical combine] and a rolling mill for Uzbekistan will not be interrupted.

It is the objective of the Thaelmann combine workers to wind up the project in the fall of next year, 5 months earlier than planned.

PLANTS INTRODUCE NEW PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY

DW031420 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0801 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] In the Schwedt petrochemical combine, thermoenergy, which has so far not been used in the production process, is to be used for this second purpose. For that purpose the construction of special steam generators is planned.

The ahead-of-schedule completion of development work will make it possible to save 25,000 tons of heating oil annually.

A heat pump for housing construction has been introduced 1 1/2 years early into serial production in the Oschersleben pump plant. With the beginning of production the aggregate received the quality label Q.

The production of the first of a new type of drawing press is being prepared at the Erfurt reshaping technology [umformtechnik] combine. Compared with its predecessors, the machines of this generation, which will characterize the production profile of the eighties are distinguished by higher work speed and lower consumption of materials. New technology simultaneously permits the press to be hooked up to automatic production lines.

FRG CITIZEN EXPELLED FOR VIOLATING AIRSPACE

AU021304 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 May/1 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Pilot Herbert Schaefer, FRG citizen, has been expelled from the GDR. Schaefer violated GDR airspace on 25 May 80 with his glider plane and landed in Sonneberg Kreis. The ensuing investigation showed that Schaefer lost his orientation due to negligence regarding the contact flying rules and insufficient preparation for the flight. The airplane will be returned.

FRG CITIZEN ARRESTED FOR 'CRIMINAL ACTS'

AU021305 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 May 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--In the early morning of 28 May 80 GDR security organs caught FRG citizen Manfred Schubert red-handed at the Marienborn border checkpoint in the preparation of serious crimes and arrested him. Commissioned by a criminal gang, Schubert had tried to spirit foreign nationals from West Berlin into the FRG, intentionally abusing the transit traffic. An investigation was instituted and an arrest warrant issued. The Ford-Transit vehicle with the license plates OL-PD 546 used in the crime was impounded.

FRG CITIZEN ARRESTED, CHARGED WITH CUSTOMS OFFENSE

AU021306 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 May/1 Jun 80 p 2

["Caught Red-Handed in the Perpetration of Customs Offense"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 28 May 80, GDR customs officials at the Heinrich-Heine-Strasse border crossing point caught FRG citizen Joachim Wichmann from Weissenborn red-handed in the perpetration of serious customs and foreign exchange offenses and arrested him. Abusing the visitors traffic, the perpetrator had tried to illegally export jewelry worth M16,000 which he had hidden in his Ford Taunus car with the license plates ESW-C 106. The smuggled goods and the car used in the crime were impounded. An investigation was instituted and an arrest warrant issued.

BRIEFS

SED DELEGATION VISITS PORTUGAL--An SED Central Committee study delegation headed by Fritz Brock, Central Committee department chief and member of the Central Auditing Commission, visited Portugal at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party. The delegation had talks with Carlos Costa and Sergio Vilarigues, members of the party's Political Commission and secretaries of the Central Committee. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 May 80 p 5 AU]

EXPERTISE TO MOZAMBIQUE (Dresden)--A group of fitters and engineers from Dresden Bezirk left on Saturday for Mozambique, where they will work for a time. Together with other members of the GDR power industry they will assist the East African nation in erecting modern installations for a more efficient energy distribution network. Among other things, they will build a 200 km long 110-KV overhead line, including three transformer stations. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2234 GMT 30 May 80 LD]

LIBYAN ARMY COMMANDER LEAVES AFTER VISIT

LD031818 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 3 (MTI)--General [as received] Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander-in-chief of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Armed Forces, recently stayed on an official visit in Hungary at the invitation of Army General Lajos Czinege, minister of defense.

The guest was received by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Minister.

General Yunis Jabir left Hungary on Tuesday.

PUJA RECEIVES GDR DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

LD031930 Budapest MTI in English 1752 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 3, (MTI)--Bernhard Neugebauer, deputy foreign minister of the German Democratic Republic, conducted talks in Budapest on June 2-3 at the invitation of Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Karoly Szarka. The talks centered round timely questions on the agenda of UN forums.

The GDR deputy foreign minister was received by Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja.

KADAR, MEHES RECEIVES CSSR'S KAPEK

LD031322 Budapest MTI in English 1109 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 3 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, received on Tuesday in Budapest Antonin Kapek, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and first secretary of the Prague party committee, who is currently heading a party delegation on an official visit to Budapest.

The cordial, comradely meeting was attended by Lajos Mehes, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP and first secretary of the Budapest party committee.

CZINGE GREETS USSR'S USTINOV ON JOINT SPACE FLIGHT

LD281620 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Army Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of defense, has sent a greetings telegram to Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, minister of defense, on the occasion of the first Soviet-Hungarian joint space flight and the docking of Soyuz-36 and Ualyut-6.

The Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society has also sent a greetings telegram to the Soviet sister organizations and the Soviet Embassy in Budapest.

EFFORTS CONTINUE TO OVERCOME ARREARS IN SPRING FIELD WORK

Excessive Precipitation

WA041145 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 21 May 80 p 1, 5

[Excerpts] Spring planting was completed in Fejer County early this week. A total of over 120,000 hectares were sown. Heavy rainfall in most parts of the 70,000 hectares devoted to corn made field work extremely difficult; the planting was completed 3 weeks later than usual. It is hoped that use of early-maturing varieties of corn will compensate for the delay. Sunflower was planted on 25,000 hectares and fields were readied for setting out vegetable plants, potatoes, sugar beets and spring barley.

Corn planting has been underway for over a month in the fields of Somogy County. Generally this work is completed in 7-8 days. This year, however, it is still only 80 percent finished. Specialists agree that unless more favorable weather sets in soon, it will be impossible to continue work on the soaked fields, and corn will have to be replanted in some fields. Over 150 mm of rain fell in this county in the course of a month. Low-lying areas are under water. Rain and cold weather are impeding the harvest of fodder: there will be 20 percent less alfalfa than anticipated and it will be of inferior quality. One-third of the farms in Baranya County still have corn to be planted even though 95 percent of the planned area has been seeded. Hailstorms and mud impeded work especially in the northern regions. Because of this, work had to be begun from scratch on over 3,000 hectares. The corn fields of one farm were totally destroyed by hail.

Farmers in Zala County are coping with similar problems. Fields at a good many farms are under water. On three farms it was necessary to begin corn planting anew. Out of a planned total of 10,000 hectares of silo corn, 900 hectares remain to be sown. Here too cold weather has retarded growth of alfalfa, and only a few farms have been able to begin cutting it.

Rain and cold have set back the blossoming of fruit trees in Szabolcs-Szatmar County. Despite this there has been no substantial delay in sowing and only a few hectares out of a total of 200,000 hectares of spring sowing remain incomplete. Yesterday corn planting was completed in Borsod County, the northernmost county of Hungary. Nevertheless the unpredictable weather caused a 2-week setback in operations.

Agricultural work has reached its final stage in Csongrad County. Work progressed as planned despite the difficulties, and sugar beets and potatoes were planted on schedule. According to latest reports only 100-200 hectares of corn and sunflower remain to be sown. In general, farms are 1-2 weeks behind schedule in setting out their plants.

Regional Reseeding

WA041150 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 24 May 80 p 1

[Excerpts] In general, spring sowing has been completed throughout the country with a 2-week delay. Sunflower, corn and sugar beets are in the ground. Where heavy downpours washed seed out of the furrows, work is still underway. In some places reseeding was necessary.

For example in low-lying areas such as Taktakoz [southeast of Miskolc in Borsod County] Bodrogkoz [due east of Miskolc] and southern parts of Borsod County it was impossible to sow sunflower and corn on schedule because of the height of the water tables. In such areas silage corn and green maize will be sown instead.

Fall grains are thriving in Borsod County as the result of top dressing; spring crops are growing well, too. Application of chemical weed killer has been completed, and cereal grains are not threatened by mildew due to proper application of chemicals. Some early-sown crops are sparse, and 300 hectares of sunflower had to be plowed up and resown because seed failed to germinate.

Sowing has been completed in Bacs-Kiskun County, but some of the spring crops are weak and have emerged unevenly. Thus certain areas will need to be replowed and seeded. Winter grains are healthy and of proper density. Harvesting of alfalfa has begun.

More than 1,800 hectares of corn had to be resown due to spotty germination in Heves County. Cold, winds and sandstorms have damaged newly set out plants. The new shoots of grapevines are 20 centimeters shorter than desirable in the region. The overall picture in Komarom County is similar. Some of the corn fields must be resown, because the seed was destroyed in the ground. All grain has been treated with herbicide; sugar beets have emerged and begun to grow.

BRIEFS

LOSONCZI RECEIVES AFGHAN AMBASSADOR--Budapest, June 2 (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, received on Monday Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Jeelani Bakhtari, new ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to Budapest, who presented his credentials to the Hungarian head of state. Pal Losonczi also received Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary A.B. Campbell, new ambassador of Australia to Hungary, who presented his credentials to the president of the Presidential Council. Present at the events was Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Vencel Hazi. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 2 Jun 80 LD]

GDR JUSTICE MINISTER VISITS--Dr Hans-Joachim Heusinger, GDR deputy premier and minister of justice, who led a delegation on an official visit to our country at the invitation of Minister of Justice Dr Imre Markoja departed on Saturday 31 May. They reviewed the position of legal relations between the two countries and possibilities for developing these relations. They agreed on concluding a new agreement of cooperation between the two ministries and exchanged experiences on aspects of legislation and the administration of justice, with particular regard to the role played by law and judicial practice in the service of economic development. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Jun 80 p 3 AU]

AUSTRIA'S STARIBACHER IN BUDAPEST--At the invitation of Minister of Domestic Trade Vilmos Saghy, Dr Josef Staribacher, Austrian minister of commerce, trade and industry, arrived in our country on Saturday 31 May. The Austrian minister will participate in laying the foundation stone of the new hotel to be built at the BAH [Balatoni Street-Alkotas Street-Hegyalua Street] intersection. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Jun 80 p 3 AU]

WOJTASZEK ASSESSES ODER-NEISSE TREATY WITH GDR

LD031245 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0434 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Warsaw, (ADN correspondent)--In the present complicated international situation Poland, together with the socialist allies, consistently supports the further guaranteeing of peace and security. It will oppose with the utmost determination all attempts by imperialist forces to force the arms race upon the people. Emil Wojtaszek, Polish minister of foreign affairs, underlined this to GDR journalists who were on a fact-finding visit to Poland on the occasion of the forthcoming 30th anniversary of the Goerlitz treaty.

The minister stressed that the recent initiatives by the socialist states, in particular the proposals contained in the declaration by the Warsaw Pact states and the positive, or at least not negative attitude to the initiative which emerged from the PZPR party congress for convening a conference on military detente and disarmament, point to the correctness of the path taken by Poland together with its neighbors and the other fraternal states.

In this connection Emil Wojtaszek assessed the treaty on the Oder-Neisse line signed 30 years ago between the GDR and Poland as a decisive cornerstone for stabilizing peace in Europe. This first state treaty by the young German Democratic Republic was also of great importance for the normalization of international relations. This treaty finally created decisive conditions for the development of friendly relations between the two states along the Oder and Neisse which today bear fruit in close contacts in all social spheres, in particular in the increasing rapprochement of the two peoples.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE HUNGARIANS ON SPACE FLIGHT

LD032158 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] On the occasion of the participation by the first Hungarian cosmonaut in the space flight of the Soviet orbital craft Soyuz-36, Edward Gierek, Henryk Jablonski and Edward Babiuch have sent a message to Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi and Gyorgy Lazar in which, on behalf of the Central Committee of our party, Council of State and the Council of Ministers, as well as on behalf of the Polish nation, they send cordial congratulations to the Hungarian leaders, the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Worker Party, the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers, and the fraternal Hungarian nation.

The flight of the Soyuz-36 craft with the participation of the Cosmonaut Bertalan Farkas is another expression of the successful implementation of the Intercosmos program and, at the same time, proof of fraternal cooperation between the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community, the message says.

It goes on: We are convinced that the joint efforts of socialist countries in space exploration will also continue to be in the future a constant factor of all-round cooperation, strengthening the alliance and fraternal friendship among the peoples of the socialist community.

ARCHBISHOP POGGI ARRIVES FROM ROME ON SEVERAL-DAY VISIT

WA031900 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 28 May 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Archbishop Luigi Poggi, apostolic nuncio for special tasks and head of the Holy See team for permanent working contacts with the Government of the Polish People's Republic, arrived in Poland on 27 May for a visit of several days, accompanied by Msgr Dr Janusz Bolonek from the Vatican Council for the Public Affairs of the Church. The guests from the Vatican were greeted at Okecie International Airport by Bishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, secretary of the Episcopate, and Rev Alojzy Orszulik, director of the Press Bureau of the Episcopate. Also present at the welcoming ceremonies were Aleksander Merker, director in the Office for Religious Affairs, and Janusz Fekecz, a Ministry of Foreign Affairs department deputy director.

In a press statement given in the reception room at the airport, Archbishop L. Poggi expressed his joy in coming to Poland again, indicating that he feels honored by the invitation of the Primate of Poland to participate with him in Warsaw's main Corpus Christi procession, just as in the one in 1977. Archbishop L. Poggi thanked the Primate of Poland personally in a letter, and wished to repeat it once again at this time. "My obligation," continued the Archbishop, "also will be a visitation to the Jasna Gora sanctuary of the Blessed Lady of Czestochowa to whom I have entrusted this mission of mine to Poland."

Archbishop L. Poggi will also go to Krakow, he indicated, so that in visiting the former beloved archbishopric of the Holy Father he can thus pay a special homage to him.

Archbishop L. Poggi underscored this nature of the visit also which is going to be demonstrated by his contacts with the representatives of state authority, which contacts--he indicated--are in the service of the Church.

The archbishop thanked the representatives of state authorities who greeted him, and especially Director Aleksander Merker for the greetings conveyed from the director of the Office for Religious Affairs, Minister Jerzy Kuberski, with whom he will meet on Wednesday, 28 May. He noted also that on that day the specific program for the talks will be established.

On the day of his arrival in Warsaw, Archbishop Luigi Poggi met in the afternoon with Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, primate of Poland. The secretary of the Episcopate, Bishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, also participated in the meeting.

BISHOP DABROWSKI RETURNS FROM VATICAN VISIT

WA031850 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 24/25 May 80 p 1

[Text] Bishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, secretary of the Episcopate, was in Rome from 13 to 23 May 1980 at the invitation of the Holy See, where he held talks in the Secretariat of State as well as other Vatican offices. The holy father, John Paul II, received Bishop B. Dabrowski twice in private audiences--on 14 and 22 May 1980. Bishop B. Dabrowski brought from the holy father for the Jasna Gora monastery a sculpture of the Madonna made from ivory which John Paul II received in Africa in thanksgiving for the gift in the form of a copy of the painting of Our Lady of Czestochowa. The secretary of the Episcopate was greeted at Okecie International Airport on 23 May by his closest colleagues. Bishop Docent Dr Bohdan Bejze, Lodz suffragan, returned on the same airplane from Rome.

PZPR POLITBURO DISCUSSES GDANSK DEVELOPMENT, PRICE REFORM

LD032040 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] At its meeting today the PZPR Central Committee Politburo examined the program for socioeconomic development of the Gdansk coastal area as well as Szczecin Voivodship and city for 1981-85.

It was stated that a rapid social and economic expansion of these regions took place in the seventies, and their contribution to the national agricultural and industrial production and to exports has increased. The ports and shipbuilding yards have been expanded, new facilities for the maritime economy have been built, the level of equipment for agriculture has improved, and tourism and leisure facilities have expanded. Also the pace of housebuilding has increased considerably. Taking into consideration the need to even out the still-existing disproportions in the development of the two voivodships, the Politburo recommended acceleration of the implementation of many undertakings in municipal economy and social infrastructure. In particular this concerns preparation of sites for construction of new residential estates, construction of new water retention facilities and investment projects linked with protection of environment, social facilities and improvement of the municipal transport.

The Politburo examined and approved a report on trends of perfecting and reforming prices of supplies to the national economy. The proposals are based on the resolutions of the eighth party congress. It was stressed that the changes in the price system, applied to exchanges among units of the socialized economy, should favor savings in the use of materials and energy and promote effective utilization of all factors in the production process. The proposed reform of prices in the sphere of energy and raw materials, as well as transportation and construction services, should not result in a general increase of prices of finished goods produced by processing industries. The reform in prices of supplied goods does not concern the goods being sold to the population.

The Politburo also examined the provisions of the state's finance policy for 1980-85. This policy must be subordinated the maintenance of correct relations between the growth of goods and services on one hand, and the growth of wages and incomes of the population in accordance with the resolutions of the eighth party congress.

The Politburo recommended strict observance of the conformability of wages, remunerations and bonuses to the labor norms and regulations in force, as well as setting in order the regulations concerning overtime working hours. It was stated that the credit and tax policy must be further improved and conditions favoring the growth of savings by the population must be created. It also recommended the maintenance of existing tax policy principles, the application of various relief for individual farming as well as for handicrafts and services. At the same time, the effectiveness of taxation concerning incomes of a speculative nature inconsistent with a socially justified level must be intensified.

BRIEFS

JUSTICE MINISTER IN FINLAND--Minister of Justice Prof Jerzy Bafia has visited Finland at the invitation of Christoffer Taxella, Finnish minister of justice. The two ministers signed an accord on legal assistance in civil, family and criminal cases and exchanged views and experience on the performance of the Polish and Finnish legal systems. Minister Bafia also studied the work of the Finnish legal institutions and met with Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 May 80 p 7 AU]

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF BULGARIAN CHAIRMAN ZHIVKOV

Zhivkov Pays Call on Ceausescu

AU032034 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 3/6/1980--On June 3 in the afternoon, Todor Zhivkov and Lyudmila Zhivkova paid a formal call on Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu. Attending were Ilie Verdet and Stanko Todorov.

The interview passed in a particularly warm atmosphere and highlighted the close and friendly relations between the two party and state leaders, the good Romanian-Bulgarian relations which develop and strengthen steadily in full accord with the interests and aspirations of the two neighbouring and friendly countries and peoples.

Ceausescu-Zhivkov Talks

AU032016 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/6/1980--The official talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, began at the palace of the State Council on Tuesday, June 3.

Attending the talks are: For Romania--Elena Ceausescu, Ilie Verdet, Leonte Rautu, Stefan Andrei, Suzana Gadea, Marin Vasiwe, Stefan Birlea, member of the C.C. of the R.C.P., director of the cabinet of the party general secretary and president of the republic, Vasile Pungan, member of the C.C. of the R.C.P., minister secretary of state, adviser to the party general secretary and president of the republic, Constantin Mitea, member of the C.C. of the R.C.P., adviser to the party general secretary and president of the republic, Petre Duminica, Romania's ambassador in Sofia, Vasile Sandru, director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

For Bulgaria--Stanko Todorv, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Petur Mladenov, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the Bulgarian Communist Party, minister of foreign affairs, Lyudmila Zhivkova, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the Committee for Culture, Andrey Lukanov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the Bulgarian Communist Party, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman for Bulgaria of the Joint Governmental Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Collaboration, Petur Dyulgerov, secretary of the C.C. of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Dimitur Metodiev and Niko Yakhiel, members of the C.C. of the Bulgarian Communist Party, advisers to the first secretary of the C.C. of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council, Petur Danailov, member of the C.C. of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Bulgaria's ambassador in Bucharest, Khristo Dorchev, director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

On behalf of the party and state leadership, Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed--on this occasion as well--a warm welcome to Romania to Todor Zhivkov, expressing his conviction that the new meeting will go down as an important moment in the development of productive collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples.

On behalf of the party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov warmly thanked for the invitation to visit Romania once again, expressing in his turn the confidence that both the talks and understandings to be reached will stimulate ever more strongly the Bulgarian-Romanian fruitful, manysided cooperation.

During this first round of Romanian-Bulgarian talks Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov exchanged information on the course of socialist construction in Romania and Bulgaria, on the activity carried on for the successful fulfillment of the 1976-1980 five-year plans in the two countries. At the same time, stress was laid on a series of questions of concern to the party and state bodies of the two countries with a view to passing to the five-year plans for the 1981-1985 interval in good conditions.

Next, the two party and state leaders examined the way in which the decisions reached during previous talks with regard to the more intense development of the Romanian-Bulgarian economic collaboration were being implemented. The information supplied in this respect by the co-chairmen of the Joint Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration showed that fresh progress had been made in the expansion and deepening of the multilateral cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples in the period elapsed since the meeting between Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov in Ruse and Voden this February, through the translation into fact of the understandings convenanted on that occasion. Economic, political, technical-scientific, cultural relations as well as relations in other spheres of activity have expanded and deepened on the basis of full equality, reciprocal esteem and respect, and comradely assistance. It was considered that the growing potential of the socialist economies of Romania and Bulgaria as well as their development plans for the ensuing years provided most favorable premises for promoting the Romanian-Bulgarian collaboration and cooperation at an ever higher level. Both sides expressed the will to make full and most efficient use of those possibilities, with a view to intensifying and diversifying cooperation in the priority branches of their national economies, such as machine building, chemistry, metallurgy, electronics, electrical engineering, agriculture, technical-scientific research, to building in good condition the large industrial units that are being erected by joint efforts--the heavy equipment and machinery manufacturing plant of Giurgiu-Ruse, the hydrotechnical complex at Turnu Magurele-Nikopol--superior forms of collaboration between neighboring and friendly socialist countries.

Considering the activity carried on so far for promoting Romanian-Bulgarian collaboration and cooperation, the two party and state leaders highlighted the need for further action in view of making wider use of the great possibilities extant in these domains, so that the value of reciprocal economic exchanges witness a fresh and substantial increase over the period to follow.

Expressed was the conviction that the steady deepening of the Romanian-Bulgarian relations was for the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of their progress and prosperity, in the interests of the general cause of socialism and peace. The talks pass in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual understanding and esteem.

Bucharest Dinner

AU032023 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1943 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/6/1980--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu gave an official dinner on Tuesday, June 3, in honor of Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Taking part were Ilie Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., prime minister of Romania, and other Romanian officials.

Participating were Stanko Todorov, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers, the other Bulgarian officials. During the dinner, which passed in an stmosphere of warm friendship, Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov proposed toasts.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH USSR SIGNED

AU031859 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/6/1980--The official talks between the Romanian and Soviet delegations regarding the stage and prospects of the development of technical-scientific collaboration between Romania and the U.S.S.R. concluded in Bucharest on June 3.

The Soviet delegation was received by President Nicolae Ceausescu and had a working meeting with Elena Ceausescu, first deputy prime minister, chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology.

The provisions of the programme of technical-scientific cooperation between the two countries for the next five-year plan period as well as orientations for the future were analysed and finalized. The programme stipulates objectives and themes of scientific research, technological development and promotion of technical progress in domains of mutual interest, among which are the mining and oil industry, chemistry and petro-chemistry, metallurgy, electrical engineering, electronics and electrotechnology, physics, mathematics and computation technique, agriculture, medicine.

The talks conducted between the two delegations during the visit, which passed in a working atmosphere, in a spirit of friendship and complete understanding, highlighted other highly topical objectives of particular importance for the economies of the two countries--the utilization of new energy sources, the more efficient use of raw and auxiliary materials, of energy and fuel, industrial robotization, the expanded application of the computation technique in running technological processes, the wider use of physics, biology and genetics in the economy--which are to be detailed further on with a view to being solved by cooperation actions.

At the same time, measures were established for the increase of the efficiency of co-operation ventures through the organization of complex collectives of experts from both countries, the setting up of pilot and experimental stations with a view to building in cooperation highly technical industrial installations.

At the conclusion of the talks, Ion Ursu, first deputy chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, and Gury I. Marchuk, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Science and Technology Commission of the U.S.S.R., signed the programme of technical-scientific collaboration and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Soviet Union over 1981-1985.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT 8-9 JUNE

AU031319 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0755 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 3/6/1980--At the invitation of the Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, Jean Francois-Poncet, minister of foreign affairs of France, will pay an official visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania over June 8-9, 1980.

MIJATOVIC ANALYZES RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD031749 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] In connection with the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Belgrade Declaration, Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, has given an interview to Soviet television at the request of its Belgrade correspondent. We give this interview in full.

The first question put to Mijatovic was: How did he assess the development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations in the past 25 years since the signing of the Belgrade Declaration and the present state of these relations? The president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia answered:

[Begin Mijatovic recording] The reason for this conversation has been the very significant jubilee marking Yugoslav-Soviet relations. As we can see, 25 years have passed since 2 June 1955 when the Belgrade Declaration was signed. This historic date is of great significance--as has been demonstrated--in our relations because at that time a document was signed in which as the basis of our relations, and as a lasting basis at that, such significant principles as independence, sovereignty, equality, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual respect and others were laid down. Such principled foundations of our relations have been subsequently confirmed in many joint Yugoslav-Soviet documents as well, and in particular on the occasion of the meetings between Comrade Tito and Brezhnev in 1976, 1977 and 1979. This basis and these principles in our relations have also been tested in the concrete and living practice of our relations. As is known, Yugoslavia as a consistently nonaligned socialist country develops its relations with all countries on the basis of these principles, by proceeding from its sincere conviction that these principles in international relations should be strictly respected and applied.

On the basis of the Belgrade Declaration, Yugoslav-Soviet relations can be said to have developed, taken as a whole, successfully in the past quarter of the century. However, it should, of course, be added that there have also been greater or lesser difficulties and stagnations along this path from time to time. But, thanks to efforts on both sides these difficulties have been overcome on the whole. The present level of our relations is high in a whole series of fields. Fruitful and meaningful cooperation is developing in particular in the sphere of economy, science and technology, culture, education and in other spheres. This cooperation is developing--and is very developed--also at the level of the highest state organs, at the level of representative bodies, between the LCY and the CPSU and also between other sociopolitical organizations, between our republics and provinces, between towns, between enterprises as well as in other ways. Cooperation regarding mutual personal contacts--which have increased in recent years--between working people and citizens of our two countries also is developed and significant. It goes without saying that the possibilities for the further development of our relations are not fully exhausted by this.

On this occasion I would particularly like to stress the great personal contribution made by Leonid Brezhnev to such a successful development of our relations and of our cooperation. Comrade Tito always greatly appreciated this contribution. For his part, Comrade Tito always paid great attention to having our relations continuously develop in line with the principles mentioned and he always made an invaluable contribution to their promotion.

Yugoslavia and the LCY will continue to go consistently along Tito's path.

Such a development of our relations--we are convinced--is undoubtedly in the lasting interest of the friendship of our peoples and countries, which in the joint struggle against fascism in World War II made the greatest sacrifices and experienced the greatest suffering. In the same vein, the successful development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations, in line with the principled foundations referred to, has been and remains, on a lasting basis--in our deep conviction--also in the broader interest of peace, equitable international cooperation and progress of socialism in the world. [end recording]

The next question was: Comrade Mijatovic, in your assessment what is the outlook for the further development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations?

[Begin Mijatovic recording] I believe that our relations, in view of the fact that there is a broad basis and there are favorable conditions for their further development, have a good outlook. Readiness in this respect, for the consolidation of cooperation between the SFRY and the USSR, between the LCY and the CPSU, on the basis of full respect for jointly adopted principles at the highest level, has recently also been expressed by both sides, both on the occasion of the exchange of the last messages between Comrade Tito and Comrade Brezhnev and in recent talks held in Belgrade with Comrade Brezhnev by Comrades Lazar Kolisevski and Stevan Doronjski.

Bearing in mind the lasting and principled basis of mutual relations and the high level of our cooperation and counting on the readiness and interest of both sides in comprehensively promoting mutual relations, we can say with good reason: Yugoslav-Soviet relations truly have a good and solid outlook.

Conditions exist for us to continue to successfully develop our relations--along with mutual efforts, mutual understanding and respect--and to enrich the cooperation both between our countries as well as between our parties. Of course, this also implies the need for both sides to have an attitude of full consideration also for the differences that exist in our concepts, in our interests and in the policy of our two countries. These differences stem naturally from the differences and objective conditions of the two countries, from their different international positions and from the differences between the independently chosen paths of the construction of socialism. These differences, as we have jointly declared on many occasions, should not be an obstacle to the promotion of our relations and to all-round and equitable Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation.

Experience shows that what is of great significance in this connection is the exchange of views at various levels and in various spheres and in particular an open, sincere and constructive dialogue at a high political level.

Allow me in conclusion to thank Soviet television for this conversation and to take this opportunity to express to the Soviet working people and the peoples of the USSR on behalf of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency and on my own behalf, the best wishes and to convey cordial greetings. [end recording]

POLITIKA REPORTS, VIEWS TASS COMMENT ON BELGRADE DECLARATION

AU031930 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Jun 80 p 2

[R. Bajalski report]

[Text] Moscow, 31 May--The official Soviet news agency TASS today marked, in its transmission for foreign consumers, the 25th anniversary of the Belgrade Declaration with a signed article by its political commentator Yuriy Kornilov. [paragraph continues]

This article is entitled "USSR-SFRY: On the Course of Friendship, on the Course of Cooperation" and says in the first place that the 2 June 1955 joint document "has played an important role in the comprehensive development of the friendly Soviet-Yugoslav relations."

The Soviet reminder of the role of the document, that a quarter of a century ago determined the principles of complete equality in the relations between Yugoslavia and the USSR, is in accord with the recent message sent by the Soviet political leadership to the Yugoslav leadership on the day after President Tito's death. Therefore the TASS commentary has an expressly topical character.

Strict Respect for Principles

This Soviet presentation of the development of relations between the two countries during a quarter of a century, on the occasion of the jubilee anniversary of the Belgrade Declaration, offers the appraisal that Soviet-Yugoslav friendship has been "enormously strengthened," that today the relations between the two countries are characterized by a constant expansion of cooperation in the political, economic, cultural and other fields and that there is a mutual aspiration "to raise" this cooperation "to ever higher levels."

The TASS commentator notes that the Soviet people follow with feelings of fraternal solidarity the successes of the Yugoslav working people in "the socialist transformation of their society" and adds that "they are well acquainted with the efforts that Socialist Yugoslavia is making to strengthen peace on the world scene." To this it is added that the USSR "supports the peace-loving anti-imperialist goals of the nonaligned movement of which the SFRY is one of the founders."

As can be seen, these determinants of Yugoslav sociopolitical life and of Yugoslavia's international position used by the commentator are simplified and restrictive. But, let us mention, this approach is in accord with the Soviet views. However, what is more important than this is the fact that the commentator emphasizes that the two countries "consistently advocate a strict respect for the principles of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, equality and noninterference in internal affairs" and adds that this has been determined by the 1955 Belgrade Declaration and the 1956 Moscow Declaration and statement and "confirmed and developed" in the 1971 statement and the subsequent Yugoslav-Soviet documents.

Summit Meetings

The commentator discusses separately the Yugoslav-Soviet summit meetings, the meetings between Tito and Brezhnev, about which he says that they "have represented an important link in the strengthening of friendship between our two peoples."

Listing the characteristics of the Tito-Brezhnev meetings, the TASS commentator emphasizes that they were filled "with a constructive examination of all problems in the spirit of comradeship and mutual respect" and that for this reason "they are used even today in our relations as an example showing how friendship should be strengthened and trust and mutual understanding deepened." According to the commentator, Soviet-Yugolav cooperation can continue to be strengthened thanks to "the respect for mutual interests, experiences and practices."

One part, the last part of this commentary is devoted to "third" international factors, that is, to those factors about which it has always been claimed here that they are trying "to drive a wedge" between Yugoslavia and the USSR and about whom it is now further claimed that they are trying "to sow the seeds of alienation and of ill intentions." The TASS commentator in fact dissociates himself from the individual foreign speculations at the expense of the USSR's policy toward Yugoslavia now and in the future. "But all these attempts have failed one after another," the commentator adds, "and this is how it will undoubtedly be also in the future."

This is the first Soviet comment on the importance of the Belgrade Declaration on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of this Yugoslav-Soviet document.

TANJUG REPORTS BOMB EXPLOSION IN DIPLOMAT'S WASHINGTON HOME

LD031822 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1602 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, June 3 (TANJUG)--A powerful bomb exploded today in the home of the minister-counsellor of the Yugoslav Embassy in Washington. Three persons were in the building at the moment of the explosion which caused great material damage but no casualties.

Charge Lodges Protest

LD040949 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0902 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Washington, June 4, (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Charge d'Affaires in Washington Vladimir Sindjelic yesterday evening lodged a sharp protest with acting U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Barry because of yesterday's attack on the residence of a Yugoslav diplomat in Washington. The Yugoslav charge d'affaires requested an investigation to be opened and set out that the incident once again raises the currency of the need for more effective measures against terrorists acts and in the interest of the otherwise favourable development of bilateral relations between the two countries. It was particularly stressed that it (is in) the interest of both countries to finally put an end to the terrorist activities of individuals and eliminate the terrorist centres instigating these activities.

Yugoslav Charge d'Affaires Sindjelic thanked U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie for the regrets expressed on the occasion of the attack. Secretary of State Muskie stressed his government's readiness to take effective measures toward preventing the activities of remnants of fascist groups on U.S. territory.

BELGRADE RADIO DISCUSSES ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH U.S.

AU032110 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1800 GMT on 3 June carries a 23-minute apparently recorded roundtable discussion on the promotion of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the United States conducted in Dubrovnik by correspondent Aleksandar Vlajkovic with the following participants of the annual meeting of the Yugoslav Chamber for the Promotion of Economic Cooperation with the United States and the American-Yugoslav Economic Council currently held in Dubrovnik:

Vinko Mir, assistant federal secretary for foreign trade; Dr Todora Dragomanovic, head of the sector for developed overseas countries of the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia; Joze Stritar, assistant general director of the Ljubljana Mercator Enterprise; Stanko Stipancio, director of a sector of INGRA, Business Association of Manufacturers of electric power and industrial equipment; and Fedor Reset, chief director of DINA, joint Yugoslav-American enterprise currently in the process of formation.

Reviewing the development of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the United States Dr Todora Dragomanovic says that economic cooperation continues to develop between the two countries but notes that the commodity trade still represents the main form of this cooperation. In 1979 that trade amounted to a total of $1.419 billion. However, Yugoslav exports to the United States are stagnating whereas the imports from the United States are constantly increasing. One of the problems of the Yugoslav exports is their relatively narrow structure, Dragomanovic points out and adds that seven types of products account for 46 percent of all Yugoslav exports to the United States.

Commenting on Yugoslavia's current unfavorable trade balance with the United States, Vinko Mir points out that one of the reasons for this situation is that Yugoslavia has failed to sufficiently increase its exports to the United States to offset its large imports of aircraft, equipment for energy projects and some other equipment from the United States.

Joze Stritar expresses the view that "the U.S. scheme of preferentials has really contributed to Yugoslavia's penetration" in the U.S. market. He says that in 1979 some $150 million of the total of $370 million of Yugoslavia's exports to the United States were covered by that scheme. But all possibilities have not been used. Although the procedure regarding the application of the scheme of preferentials is not particularly complicated, Yugoslav trade representatives in the United States fail to pay sufficient attention to the scheme and consequently miss some opportunities in this connection, Stritar notes.

Vinko Mir reports that certain problems were discussed at the Dubrovnik meeting that prevent the American firms from making larger investments for their long-term cooperation with the Yugoslav economic organizations. He says that these problems have been discussed at several past annual meetings. "We are constantly discussing," he adds, "how our regulations and some of our laws are not conducive to long-term cooperation with the American partners. My personal opinion is that, if there is no good will for such a cooperation, even 100 regulations cannot be of any help. And if someone wants to find obstacles, he will always find them. Nevertheless, I think that today with some statements by our side we cleared up some problems especially in the field of technology transfer, trademarks for goods, capital and profit transfer and some other similar problems. I think that today we definitely removed these problems from our agenda and what we would like to see now are some concrete proposals by our American partners or some concrete answers to some of the proposals made by our organizations to the American partners," Vinko Mir concludes.

Stanko Stipancic reports that cooperation with American firms in various projects in third countries has been very limited and amounted annually to only about $10 to $15 million dollars.

VRHOVEC LEAVES TANZANIA; ARRIVES IN SRI LANKA

Conclusion of Tanzania Visit

LD031042 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0931 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Dar es Salaam, June 3, (TANJUG)--Further development and promotion of bilateral cooperation, the international situation and actions of the non-aligned countries towards halting of the further deterioration in international political and economic relations were the basic topics at the exchange of views between Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and Tanzanian Foreign Minister Ben Mkapa, which ended in Dar es Salaam this morning.

The talks between the foreign ministers of the two non-aligned and friendly countries, held during Josip Vrhovec's working visit of several days to Tanzania, were held in a very cordial atmosphere in accordance with traditionally friendly relations between the two non-aligned countries.

The identity of the two countries' views on the situation in international relations and on the need for activity of the non-aligned movement was noted. Agreement of the two countries to act jointly towards intensification of cooperation among the non-aligned countries in all fields and towards further promotion of Yugoslav-Tanzanian cooperation was also emphasized.

Arrival in Colombo

LD031956 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1932 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Colombo--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, arrived in Colombo this evening on a brief working visit to Sri Lanka. Josip Vrhovec and members of his delegation were welcomed at the airport by W.T. Jayasinghe, secretary at the Sri Lanka Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Dragi Trajanovski, Yugoslav ambassador in Colombo, was also at the airport to welcome him.

ZVONE DRAGAN ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD 3 JUNE

LD031759 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1700 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Baghdad, June 3 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Vice-Premier Zvone Dragan today arrived in Baghdad with a message from Presidency of Yugoslavia President Cvijetin Mijatovic for Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. In the statement made on arrival here, the high Yugoslav official underlined the extreme good overall relations between Yugoslavia and Iraq and the need for closer cooperation among non-aligned countries. He also stressed that Yugoslavia views Saddam Hussayn as one of the most consistent fighters for strengthening the authentic principles of the policy and movement of non-alignment.

Zvone Dragan has arrived in Baghdad at the invitation of the Iraqi Government. He heads a Yugoslav Government delegation which includes Yugoslav Finance Secretary Petar Kostic.

During the visit, views will be exchanged on current bilateral and multilateral cooperation and possibilities for further expanding cooperation at the political and economic levels.

PZPR'S KARKOSZKA MEETS WITH GLIGORIJEVIC

LD021554 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1401 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--Dusan Gligorijevic, president of the city conference of the Belgrade League of Communists, held talks today with Alojzy Karkoszka, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Warsaw city committee of the PZPR, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. In the conversation between Gligorijevic and Karkoszka questions of mutual interest were examined and in particular those relating to cooperation between the Belgrade League of Communists organizations and the Warsaw PZPR.

Meeting With Mikulic

LD031810 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1655 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade June 3 (TANJUG)--League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency member Branko Mikulic conferred here in Belgrade today with Polish United Workers' Party Politburo member and Warsaw party committee First Secretary Alojzy Karkoszka. During the meeting cooperation between the LCY and the Polish United Workers' Party, both at the bilateral and international levels, was discussed. Views were exchanged also on current international questions and trends in the workers' movement.

LJUBICIC GREETS VISITING LIBYAN ARMED FORCES CHIEF

LD031356 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1235 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--Lt Col Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, member of the Revolution Command Council and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, arrived today at the head of a military delegation on an official and friendly visit to our country and the SFRY Armed Forces.

At Batajnica Airport the guest from that friendly and nonaligned country was welcomed by Army Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary of national defense. Col Gens Rahmija Kadenic and Milos Stanimirovic, Lt Col Gen Stevo Roglic, and several generals and (?senior) officers of the Yugoslav People's Army were also in the party welcoming Lt Col Jabir and members of his delegation. Mailad Ahraibi, head of the People's Bureau of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in Yugoslavia, and bureau personnel were also in the welcoming party.

During his stay in our country Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir will have talks with his host, Army Gen Mikola Ljubicic, and will also visit some units and institutions of our armed forces.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH ZAIRE OPEN IN BELGRADE

LD032036 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1930 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, June 3 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav-Zaire talks on cooperation in the prospecting for and exploitation of copper and other metals and minerals opened here in Belgrade this evening. The Yugoslav delegation is headed by federal government member and Federal Committee for Energy and Industry Chairman Stojan Matkaliev and the Zaire delegation by State Commissioner of Mines Mozagba Ngbuka. Matkaliev and Ngbuka today also discussed trade, investment cooperation and other forms of economic relations between the two countries.

BELGRADE RADIO REPORTS TOPALOSKI'S SPEECH IN TEHRAN

AU031553 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] The conference on U.S. intervention in Iran, attended by over 100 delegations from 50 countries, has continued its session in Tehran. Films and photographic copies of documents on U.S. interference in the Iranian affairs were shown and the discussion on the main topic continued. Today, Ilija Topaloski, delegate of Yugoslavia's Assembly, who is participating in this international meeting in a private capacity, spoke at the conference. Topaloski outlined the known Yugoslav views on strictly respecting the principles of national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. Pointing out understanding for the Iranian problems and legacies of the past as well as the sympathies with which the Iranian revolution has been received in Yugoslavia, Topalski stressed the need for solving the problem of the hostages. He emphasized that the solution of this problem would strengthen Iran's international position, reduce possibilities for pressures and contribute to Iran's internal stabilization.

BORBA VIEWS ENERGY CRISIS, 'OIL FOR FOOD' PROPOSAL

AU031755 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 May 80 p 2

[Aleksandar Ostojic article: "The Sowing of Darkness or the Harvest of Oil"]

[Text] At this moment the energy situation in the country gives a deceptive picture. Thanks to 2 exceptionally abundant hydrological years, there is a sufficient supply of electrictiy. A relatively mild winter has also contributed to this. There is also no shortage of gasoline, which is protected from possible shortages by its price and the "fasting" days [the days on which automobiles must not be used] for motorists. In these presummer days no one even thinks about coal and fuel oil.

By appearance, everything is in order and nice. Even too much so to last, because experts predict that we will be facing an energy collapse if we continue to depend, like a bear, on mild winters and frequent rains.

"United" Electricity for 10 Years

The oil situation is as follows: This year, Yugoslavia must pay $3.5 billion for the import of oil. It is not even necessary to say how great this burden is for a country whose economy is seriously shaken.

In the past, the oil economies in our country have exclusively boiled down to the gasoline economies in transportation. A number of measures in this field have even created stocks of gasoline in oil refineries, and many people are now pointing to these stocks claiming that the economies were not necessary. In this connection, it is forgotten that transportation accounts for only a quarter of oil consumption, and thus it is easy to imagine what effect the economies would have had, had they really been implemented by other consumers, too.

Most of the dearly paid for oil is literally burned. It is processed into heavy oil. Every eighth kilowatt of electricity that we use is produced in thermoelectric power plants fired by oil. This is an inheritance from the time when we believed that there would always be oil, and cheap at that.

A reorientation from oil to domestic coal is an expensive and long process. It is difficult to find funds, and even more difficult to pool them. Accords of the republics and provinces on joint investments in the exploitation of coal and production of electric power are progressing slowly, too slowly even when one takes into consideration different interests. As an example: The preparation and the beginning of construction of large thermoelectric power plants in the Kosovo and Bosnia-Hercegovina coal basins on the basis of associating labor and pooling of resources is planned for the next 5-year plan. Since the beginning of construction means that work will be completed in 7 years, "united electric power" will begin to flow only after 10 years.

A possible breakdown in the electric power system is no longer a matter of malicious predictions, but, according to all indications, a matter of the near future. The following facts indicate this: In the first 4 years of the medium-term plan, only 53 percent of the planned construction of electric generating plants was carried out. At the end of the current year, 62.5 percent of the plan will be fulfilled. The consequences will be felt next year. Since the construction of projects from the next 5-year plan is running late or did not even begin in certain republics and provinces, it is easy to conclude that there will not be enough electric power for all in 5 years time.

A shortage of funds is the main obstacle in this connection. In the next 5 years alone, 20,000 billion old dinars must be allocated for the construction of power generating and transmitting plants. If this money is not found, the delay will be even longer, while there will be even less power.

We began to lose the race with electric power much earlier. The investments in power generation have for years been some 17 percent of the overall investments in industry. Elsewhere in the world this rate has been 25 to 35 percent. It has only been in the last 2 years that we have approached this level. In the future, this level should be even higher, but this at the same time means that there will be fewer funds for other industrial branches, and thus the chain reaction begins, the end of which cannot be foreseen. The solution is somewhere in the middle, most probably in electric power economies.

Food--Our Oil

Except for coal, we have almost no other sources of energy. The hydroelectric potential is increasingly approaching the maximum economically justified utilization. Large reserves exist solely in the Drina River basin. Troubles with our first nuclear power plant are finally over, and the Krsko nuclear power plant will begin producing electricity in October. Domestic uranium, obtained at Zirovski Vrh, will be used but we have no uranium for the future nuclear power plants. The import of uranium is frequently connected with various attempts at political blackmail. Domestic oil covers a quarter of our consumption. Solar energy is too weak for industry, while geothermal energy is still in the phase of laboratory research.

Where to seek a way out of the energy crisis the end of which cannot be seen? Certainly not in administrative measures, which are nonetheless necessary in certain cases, but rather in appropriate economies and an economical use of all kinds of energy.

However, there is another reserve that we are insufficiently aware of. Thanks to its nonaligned policy Yugoslavia has developed economic relations with and has acquired many friends throughout the world. Among these friends are also oil exporting countries, most of which are also nonaligned. The past bilateral relations have yielded good results, but our mutual interest is much greater, an idea has arisen which we could simply call "oil for food."

The oil rich countries import enormous quantities of food from throughout the world. Yugoslavia, in particular, is a potential giant among the food producers. For the time being we cannot fully assume this role because of our own problems in agriculture. However, the OPEC countries have a pronounced interest in joint ventures in agricultural production in our country. It is expected that the first concrete agreements will soon be reached, and one day quite certainly, food will become our oil.

BILL AMENDING MILITARY SERVICE CONDITIONS ADOPTED

LD031458 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1242 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Summary] Belgrade--The National Defense Committee of the Federal Chamber of the Yugoslav Assembly today adopted the bill on military service with a few amendments. The law in its final form is expected to be adopted during the Federal Chamber session convened for the end of June, and is therefore likely to come into force during the first days of July or, to be more exact, one week after its publication in the SFRY official gazette.

No recent bill has aroused so much public interest as the bill on military service. This is understandable because it introduces several novelties, the most essential being that the duration of the military service will be 15 months for all recruits. Also, students will start their 12 months service immediately upon faculty enrolment; the remaining 3 months will be served on completion of their studies.

The working group of the National Defense Committee today proposed several amendments. The most important one empowers the SFRY Presidency, Yugoslav People's Army interests permitting, to release recruits born in a particular year, or individual groups of recruits, before their 15 months of military service are completed, so long as they have served at least 12 months. The federal secretary of national defense can also release groups of recruits 1 month before their military service is completed. This means that national service can last, depending on Yugoslav People's Army combat readiness and other conditions, 12 months or 14 months and not necessarily 15 months as stipulated by law.

"Other amendments refer to specific rights and powers of the supreme commander of the armed forces. The SFRY Presidency becomes the top organ of leadership and command of the armed forces in peace and in war. Accordingly the provisions (?which apply) to the powers of the supreme commander will be reformulated in the final version of the law so that they will be vested in the SFRY Presidency."

Attention is drawn also to the amendment which supplements the law applying to people subject to military service. According to the latest formulation accepted today all able-bodied citizens must do national military service in peacetime and wartime.

A special amendment also adopted today standardized reserve military service, for all men, regardless of their rank and their reserve service commitment, this continues until they are 60 years of age, and for women until they are 50 years of age. Hitherto, different ages applied to men and reserve officers.

ASSEMBLY, LCY DEFENSE BODIES DISCUSS MOBILIZATION

LD032152 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2018 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--At its session in June the Federal Chamber of the Yugoslav Assembly will discuss, as envisaged, the state of the SFRY's defense preparations and the state of society's readiness for mobilization. In this connection this evening at the Yugoslav Assembly a joint session was held of the Committee for National Defense of the Yugoslav Assembly's Federal Chamber and of the Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, with Eduard Cencic (Croatia) in the chair.

In the presence of representatives from all republics and provinces a very exhaustive and meaningful debate was held. The debate was dominated by subjects concerning the socialization of defense with the main emphasis on defense issues and above all civilian structures.

Though the report on the state of defense preparations, which served as the basis for the debate, provided an assessment for 1978 and 1979, a debate on the activities in the past 5 months also took place.

We certainly cannot consider defense preparations as a finished business, it was said this evening. The fact is that in the last few years exceptionally successful results have been achieved in this respect. Precious experience has been gained in all structures of society. The consciousness of the working people and citizens as well as their readiness to defend the Yugoslav community has considerably increased.

What is of particular significance is the fact that defense preparations are increasingly being transferred to self-managing organizations and communities, and this has given the whole business a fresh impetus. Of course, the results too are not the same everywhere. Not all possibilities have been exhausted. The professional machine often has the main say....

In the last 5 months a social check on the real state of the defense preparations was carried out. Never have our people demonstrated such a high degree of responsibility as was the case at the beginning of the year. There is no corner of the land, there is no single local community or basic organization of associated labor in which the greatest attention was not paid to the issues of defense preparations. Even those who had earlier approached these issues with a certain easy-going attitude are now making real efforts to have every cell of society trained for the performance of tasks in the sphere of defense.

The delegates, and also other participants in the debate, also presented a considerable number of comments as regards individual sectors of activity, for instance, the situation in the economy. In many respects the economy represents one of the essential factors of all-people's defense. However, in the economy the situation is fairly complex. The material possibilities are limited and the effects, too, are not entirely satisfactory. What is at stake is the objectively material strength of society and not its readiness to involve itself in defense preparations.

The formulation of plans on the functioning of economic activities under special conditions are expected to be accelerated, and so considerable reference was made at the session to the normative regulating of these problems.

Work connected with the mobilization which was earlier done exclusively by professional organs is increasingly becoming the concern of society as a whole. This, as was stressed, contributes greatly to the resolving of problems in this sphere and to finding more efficient solutions.

In making an assessment of this evening's session, the participants pointed out the need to talk more often, and this in all structures of society, on defense and the mobilization preparations of society. Experience is precious, conditions for all environments are not identical and meetings, such as the one this evening, are also undoubtedly significant.

LJUBICIC SHOWS MIJATOVIC, DORONJSKI ARMS EXHIBIT

LD031815 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1650 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Nikinci, June 3 (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia President Cvijetin Mijatovic and League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency presiding member Stevan Doronjski and members of the two presidencies and the National Defense Council today toured the standing exhibit of Loslav armament and military equipment in Nikinci, Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. The guests were welcomed by the federal secretary for national defense, General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic.

Of the Yugoslav land forces arms and equipment arsenal, the guests were shown combat and auxiliary vehicles systems, anti-armoured and anti-aircraft defense systems, artillery support systems, from the smallest mortar to the latest in guns, Howitzers and self-propelled multiple rocket launchers. The guests were next shown the latest in engineering corps, electronic, laser, signal and other combat and technical systems for the most part independently developed and produced in Yugoslav plants.

As a result of President Tito's outstanding and continual support, the Yugoslav industry has been capacitated [as received] for the most party to supply the Yugoslav Armed Forces with the latest in arms and equipment, which is of outstanding importance for self-management socialist and non-aligned Yugoslavia and its security and independence.

The members of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency and the National Defense Council were informed about the further development of the arms and equipment production for the needs of the Yugoslav land forces.

LJUBICIC SENDS GREETINGS ON AIR FORCE-AIR DEFENSE DAY

AU311345 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2132 22 May 80 p 2

[Text of greetings sent by Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, to soldiers, cadets and officers of the air force and air defense on Air Force and Air Defense Day--no date given]

[Text] Dear comrades: On the occasion of 21 May--Air Force and Air Defense Day--I send you cordial congratulations and comradely greetings.

This year we are marking this day with pain and sorrow in our hearts because of the irreplaceable loss of our dearest comrade and teacher, our supreme commander, Marshal of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito. [paragraph continues]

The creation and the development of the air force and the air defense, as well as our armed forces in general, are most closely linked with Tito's name, with his ideas and revolutionary work. With the farsightedness of an ingenious military leader he perceived the importance of this service of the armed forces, formed it and gave it an important place and role in our system of all-people's defense. He was the initiator of professional cadres' permanent training and of equipping the armed forces with up-to-date military technology of a high degree of combat potential. Let his ideas and work be a permament impetus for you and a guide in implementing the tasks set for you by the LCY and our socialist self-managing community.

Members of the air force and the air defense have achieved a high level of moral-political, professional and combat preparation to implement the complex tasks set for them. The results achieved are the fruit of conscious effort and tireless work by officers and soldiers in all fields of activity. You have demonstrated in practice your political maturity and the unity of your ranks on the LCY policy line.

I am convinced that you will continue to work persistently on your professional and ideo-political training, modernization and combat strengthening of the air force and the air defense and on preserving the revolutionary achievements which we have won while led by Comrade Tito and the LCY.

On this occasion, I send cordial greetings and best wishes for the future successful work to all collectives of the air industry, factories and institutes, civil organizations of air transport, members of the Yugoslav Aviation Federation and the Federation of the Yugoslav Astronautical-Rocket Organizations.

Congratulating you on the holiday, I wish you new successes in your work.

[Signed] Amry Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense.

MEETING OF LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM REPORTED

LD040846 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0400 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Preparations for the next session of the LCY Central Committee, which will be held in Belgrade 12 June, were discussed at the session last night of the LCY Central Committee Presidium which was chaired by Stevan Doronjski. In connection with the 60th anniversary of the Second (Vukovar) Congress of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia the Presidium decided to hold a formal session of the LCY Central Committee in Vukovar on 26 June. Other matters pertaining to the routine activity of the Presidium were also discussed at the session.

CONSTITUTION COMMISSION PRESIDENTS DISCUSS AMENDMENTS

LD031730 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1631 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, June 3 (TANJUG)--Terms of office of presidents of presidencies and assemblies of the Yugoslav republics and provinces will in the future last equally one year. There is also agreement on representatives of the League of Communists and of the Socialist Alliance being, by function, in the republican and provincial presidencies, where now it is not the case.

This results from yesterday's talks of presidents of constitutional commissions of the republican and provincial assemblies on the forthcoming amendments of the Yugoslav Constitution and of the republican and provincial constitutions. It was said on that occasion that regarding many other questions mainly similar solutions are under preparation in the republics and provinces, but that there are also different solutions in the existing constitutions. This, it was said, has not brought in questions by anything the unity of the country's political system. [sentence as received]

Amendments of the Yugoslav Constitution now under preparation, on which a public discussion will be held, are aimed at the further strengthening of collective work, decision-making and responsibility in the country. The Presidency of Yugoslavia has been working as a collective body already for nine years, and after President Tito's death it has taken up all functions of the collective head of state.

Different solutions can be expected regarding the duration of terms of office of presidents of chamber in the republican and provincial assemblies, as well as of the republican and provincial premiers. The possibility mentioned in a majority of cases is that terms of office of presidents of republican and provincial governments last two years, with the possibility of reeelection. It is a unanimous assessment that executive organs should be built more firmly in the delegate system.

ASSEMBLY COMMISSION TO ANALYZE PROTECTION OF RIGHTS

LD032305 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1912 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, June 3 (TANJUG)--The Socio-Political Relation Committee of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Federal Chamber today decided to make a detailed analysis of the exercise and protection of the constitutional rights, freedoms and duties of the citizens of Yugoslavia.

The analysis, which is expected to be completed next year, will encompass the exercise of rights in work organizations and socio-political communities and the protection of the freedoms, rights and duties of Yugoslav citizens abroad.

51 articles of the Constitution of Yugoslavia deal with the freedoms, rights and duties of citizens. The Constitution chapters specifying the socio-economic and socio-political system of Yugoslavia and a significant number of the respective 142 articles deal with the position of citizens, their rights and duties in the system. Virtually half the Constitution of Yugoslavia is devoted to man, but the document as a whole reflects the essence of socialist self-management Yugoslavia in which man is the basic factor and principal of management and decision-making on all questions.

At its session today, the Assembly of Yugoslavia committee assessed that the analysis results will contribute to the process of strengthening the position of citizens in the country's socio-political system. The analysis will also establish the extent of the exercise and protection of self-management rights and freedoms, it being the duty of the Assembly of Yugoslavia to take measures to promote the system of socialist self-management in Yugoslavia.

The analysis will also provide the basis for a broad public discussion on the exercise of constitutional rights, duties and freedoms in Yugoslavia.

BORBA REVIEWS WORK OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS ORGANIZATIONS

AU021425 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian in its issues for 13 through 17 May and 19 through 22 May carries, "in connection with the 13 May Security Day," an article in nine installments by Nikola Trbojevic entitled "Organs of Internal Affairs in the System of Social Self-Protection."

In the first installment entitled "In the Service of the People," BORBA 13 May, page 12, Trobjevic discusses the position and role of the organs of administration in the Yugoslav political system, pointing out that the activity of these organs "must be in the service of development and protection of the self-managing relations and the protection of legality and the realization of the self-managing rights and interests of the working people and citizens and other subjective factors of society." He explains the role of the state in the Yugoslav political system in the light of the Marxist concept of the dictatorship of the proletariat elaborated by Lenin in his work "State and Revolution."

In the second installment, entitled "Security--Weapon of the Workers Class," BORBA 14 May, page 14, Trbojevic reviews the attitude of the Yugoslav Communist Party and the LCY to the role of the state in socialism and the dictatorship of the proletariat. In this connection he points out that the common aim of all proponents of political pluralism and of democracy of the bourgeois type, ranging from the anarcholiberalist individuals in the early fifties to the proponents of liberalism in the second half of the sixties and others, has been and still is to divert the dictatorship of the proletariat from its historical tasks and to push the workers class to the periphery of social development. He recalls Tito's warning about the continued existence of the class enemy at the third plenum of the LCY Central Committee, held in January 1954 to discuss the case of Milovan Djilas. In view of the political power of its individual proponents, Trbojevic says, liberalism inevitably led to "limiting the role of the security organs and this situation had a serious negative effect on the effectiveness of these organs in preventing the phenomena of pronounced social threats." The proponents of liberalism wanted the security organs mainly to orient their activity against foreign enemies. It was in this position that the security organs found themselves in 1972 when a group of 19 terrorists penetrated the country, Trbojevic recalls. The idea of the bureaucratic-statist development of society, too, leads to the monopoly of a minority, that is, to the liquidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, Trbojevic points out. And in this connection he cites Kardelj's statement on the common monopolist aims of the Stalinist dogmatists and technocratic liberals. He concludes that in the Yugoslav political system the state and self-management are mutually interdependent and that the state does not have the monopoly in protecting the socioeconomic and political system through its apparatus.

In the third installment, entitled "In Step With the Development of the Delegate System," BORBA 15 May page 14, Trbojevic reviews the position and the responsibilities of the organs of internal affairs as "a specific part of the state administration," as "part of the system of social self-protection" and as "specialized organs" of this system. The organs of internal affairs are "the basic security organs in all situations" and as such, they are "the most exposed part of society in relation to any security problems that require their resolute and organized intervention, including coercive action." Noting the responsibility of the organs of internal affairs before organs of sociopolitical communities and before society as a whole, Trbojevic emphasizes that these organs "have achieved the greatest openness toward the society." However, he says, "this openness must continue to be widened simultaneously with the development of the delegate system and the system of social self-protection."

The more complete the openness of these organs toward society is, the broader will be the control of society as a whole over its work. "By integrating their activity with the activities of other subjective factors of social self-protection, the organs of internal affairs also eliminate all conditions for any kind of isolation from society, isolation that is very characteristic for security organs in some other individual systems," Trbojevic concludes.

In the fourth installment, entitled "Security is the Concern of All People in a Self-Managing Society," BORBA 16 May, page 14, Trbojevic discusses the principles and forms of cooperation between the organs of internal affairs and other subjective factors of social self-protection. He says that "the organs of internal affairs and other subjective factors of social self-protection collaborate as autonomous and, within the limits of their rights and duties, equally responsible factors of social self-protection." In this connection "the organs of internal affairs may not play the role of the organs that coordinate and direct the work of other subjective factors of social self-protection." Cooperation is realized through mutual initiatives and requests and must be constant and organized. On the other hand, "citizens, organizations of associated labor and other organizations and the organs of internal affairs also have mutual obligations, determined by law, to assist one another and to cooperate in protecting the country's security interests or in protecting citizens, and the interests of organizations of associated labor and so forth," Trbojevic points out. He further notes that, as security and social self-protection are ranked as important questions of general social interest, cooperation between the organs of internal affairs and other subjective factors of social self-protection may be and often is regulated also by special self-managing agreements and social accords.

In the fifth installment, entitled "Information Is Strengthening Security," BORBA 17 May, page 14, Trbojevic notes that, "as a result of the very nature of their basic tasks, the organs of internal affairs acquire the largest quantity of data and information that are important for uncovering and preventing socially dangerous and impermissible activities." Trbojevic calls attention to the fact that these organs "fulfill the greater part of their role as social organs by transmitting this information to other factors of social self-protection." The organs of internal affairs possess a large fund of data and information, Trbojevic notes, "that can be used to inform citizens about the forms, methods and aims of subversive propaganda, intelligence and other hostile activities of certain foreign forces and circles as well as about the anticonstitutional activities of individuals and groups in the country." The dissemination of this information must be relatively continuous because it contributes to strengthening the citizens' vigilance and security awareness.

In this connection Trbojevic points out that "close and broad cooperation between the organs of internal affairs and other factors of social self-protection" is particularly important in protection and defense against possible terrorist and diversionist attacks on human and material targets. "The fact alone that in the last 5 or 6 years the fascist emigre groups have not succeeded in carrying out any terrorist acts in the country shows that this cooperation has made significant progress and that it must be further promoted. It is quite certain that the state and public security services will be able all the more successfully to prevent the plans and actions of the fascist terrorist groups the more the vigilance and direct assistance of citizens in this respect is intensified," Trbojevic says.

The same applies to some other criminal activities that are more subtle and less easily recognizable, that is, primarily to "espionage that," according to Trbojevic, "in many respects carries the imprint of general trends and contradictions of the contemporary world and that largely has the character of an 'underground,' camoflaged and secret activity but to the same extent appears also as 'legal,' above board and more or less open activity.

The social self-protection, together with the assistance provided to it in this respect by the organs of internal affairs, is an irreplaceable form of prevention of intelligence and espionage activities. Naturally, under the condition that no a priori suspicion or mistrust toward anyone should be promoted among citizens." This means, Trbojevic concludes his fifth installment, that it must be insured that, "while maintaining a correct attitude to foreigners and to the tasks and business in which they are engaged in our country for various reasons, citizens will be able to recognize those who abuse our hospitality, openness and readiness to cooperate in relation to all questions of mutual interest and on the basis of equality."

BORBA of 20 May, page 14, carries the seventh installment of Trbojevic's article, entitled "Within the Limits of Law and According to Life" in which Trbojevic points out that "the organs of internal affairs are bound by law to provide professional assistance to other subjective factors of social self-protection. The forms of this assistance are outlined by the legal regulations of the republics and provinces," he says. "Certain forms of assistance to all subjective factors of social self-protection in regulating the social self-protection system by general internal acts, in organizing the physical-technical protection of various objects and property and fire prevention and in determining the regime of protection of secrets and regulating communication with foreigners," have already become established practice. However, other forms of professional assistance are needed and possible that have been practiced only to a limited extent until now. According to Trbojevic, the most important among them are the following: "Assistance in appraising the state and the problems of social self-protection; assistance in training and educating our citizens on matters pertaining to security and social self-protection; assistance in informing our citizens, who for various reasons live and work abroad, on matters of interest for their protection," that is, in informing these our citizens "on possible attacks on them by various hostile organizations and groups, especially the hostile Yugoslav emigre groups and foreign intelligence services."

In addition to the aforementioned forms of cooperation between the organs of internal affairs and other subjective factors of social self-protection, "provisions have been also made for certain special forms of citizens' participation in social self-protection. Some of these forms have been already used in practice and they allow citizens to be armed during the performance of certain tasks (for instance, people's protection in Slovenia; the provisions of the laws on social self-protection of the Socialist Republics of Croatia and Bosnia-Hercegovina for engaging citizens in special tasks and allowing them to bear arms during the performances of these tasks; and so forth)," Trbojevic concludes the seventh installment.

Discussing the position and role of citizens within the relations and cooperation between the organs of internal affairs and other subjective factors of social self-protection in his eighth installment, entitled "Man as the First Factor of Social Self-Protection ," BORBA 21 May, page 14, Trbojevic says that at times this question has been "the subject of tendentious comments by some individuals and circles abroad, tendentious in the presentation of the character of social self-protection. There have also been instances in which individual people in the country have failed to understand sufficiently or have understood wrongly the character of social self-protection." In this connection Trbojevic emphasizes that "the organs of internal affairs are in the service of citizens and not vice versa. Man is the chief factor of social self-protection." Therefore, he says, "we are not developing a psychosis of denunciations and are not transforming our citizens into anyone's informers or 'extended arm,' including informers or 'extended arms' of the organs of internal affairs."

Therefore, "whenever a citizen reports to the organs of internal affairs, either the state security or the public security services, on his observations that are of interest for security, he does this as a factor of social self-protection, as its autonomous and responsible subjective factor," Trbojevic emphasizes.

He further notes that "the relations between citizens and the organs of internal affairs have assumed such volume and substance that it is already possible now to speak about a qualitatively new situation as compared to the situation of only 10 years ago."

These relations must be further developed, Trbojevic says, but they must be always developed as relations between autonomous and equally responsible subjective factors of social self-protection. "Our system does not recognize nor has it ever recognized any administrative determination of the substance of these relations, as is, however, the practice of some other political systems. It is known, for instance, that in some individual countries citizens are compelled by various means, at times even by explicit orders, to report their contacts with foreigners and on the interests of foreigners." The substance of any information provided by Yugoslav citizens to the organs of internal affairs is determined by life and by the level of vigilance and activity of citizens in relation to security problems. In the past this kind of information has been most frequently provided with regard to assisting the organs of internal affairs in uncovering and apprehending criminals, "handing over to the organs of internal affairs various anti-Yugoslav papers and other materials received by individual citizens by mail from some individuals or reactionary and hostile organizations abroad, reporting those foreigners who engage in impermissible photography of certain projects or areas and for other impermissible activities; and so forth," Trbojevic says concluding the eighth installment.

In his ninth and final installment, entitled "The Strengthening of Security Mechanism as Shield of Social Progress," BORBA 22 May, page 14, Nikola Trbojevic reviews "the measures, methods and means used by the organs of internal affairs, including the state security service, in the performance of their duties." He especially emphasizes that "the entire activity of the organs of internal affairs is oriented exclusively to the struggle against hostile and other criminal activities." In all their actions and procedures the organs of internal affairs act strictly according to the law and "any arbitrary assessment or decision by individual members of the organs is completely excluded." This is insured, among other things, through the control by the authorized organs of sociopolitical communities over the operations of the state security organs.

In adapting themselves to the requirements of social self-protection, some individual organs of internal affairs, especially in large cities, have formed their own special organizational units for questions of social self-protection. This is perfectly understandable in view of the many questions shared by these organs and other subjective factors of social self-protection that must be monitored on behalf of the organs concerned. Therefore, "those individuals outside the service who maintain that these organizational units formed or individual officers appointed within the organs of internal affairs for questions of social self-protection are in fact some kind of internal bodies through which the organs of internal affairs direct and coordinate social self-protection in other organs and organizations, misunderstand the nature of these organizational solutions," Trbojevic points out.

Regarding the strengthening of the organs of internal affairs, Trbojevic argues that this strengthening is necessary in view of the increasingly complex tasks of the organs.

This is the result of many factors, including "not only those repercussions that are caused for Yugoslavia's security by the situations, conflicts and problems in international relations, that is various anti-Yugoslav and directly hostile activities originating in these situations, conflicts and problems" but also numerous other factors and positive processes that objectively increase the requirements concerning the protection of human life, social property and other values. It must also be borne in mind that "the development of social self-protection does not diminish the responsibility of the organs of internal affairs for the performance of the tasks determined by law," Nikola Trbojevic concludes.

TRIAL BEGINS IN ZAGREB FOR TERRORIST GROUP

LD031956 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1758 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Zagreb--The trial of seven members of an illegal hostile group on charges of criminal acts against the bases of the socialist self-managing social order and the security of Yugoslavia began today in the Grand Council of the Zagreb district court, presided over by Judge Vladimir Sucevic. The members of the terrorist group were discovered and arrested near the end of last year and at the beginning of this year in Zagreb and Samobor.

On trial are: Andrija Mart, 45, a car mechanic from the village of Strmec near Samobor; Franjo Belancic, 38, a shop assistant from Zagreb; Stjepan Jankovic, 62, senior sanitary technician from Zagreb; Ivo Juric, 36, taxi driver from Zagreb; Djuro Krznar, 43, master mason from Strmec; Branko Hodak, 46, business administrator from Zagreb; and Vladimir Uzelac, 37, electro-technical engineer also from Zagreb.

They are charged with setting up, from 1976 until the time of their arrest, in the Samobor and Zagreb area, an illegal terrorist group which planned to destroy economic installations and to assassinate socio-political and political and public workers in the country.

The group had contacts with members of terrorist-fascist emigre organizations in West Germany and in France, and followed their instructions, transporting into the country weapons, munitions and explosives which were to be used for terrorist acts.

Two of the seven members of the terrorist group have previously been convicted of criminal acts.

LAW ON 1981 CENSUS SUBMITTED TO ASSEMBLY

LD031926 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1625 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Belgrade--A census of the population, households and apartments will be conducted in Yugoslavia 1-15 April 1981. The census will be based on the conditions existing on 31 March 1981 at 2400.

The proposed law on the population census was recently submitted to the Yugoslav Assembly. The law is expected to be adopted at one of the forthcoming sessions of the federal chamber.

The census will embrace Yugoslav citizens, foreign citizens and stateless persons residing in Yugoslavia regardless of whether they are in the country or abroad at the time of the census. Households, apartments and other inhabited premises too will be covered by the census. The census will also cover Yugoslav citizens, foreign citizens and stateless persons residing abroad but who will be on Yugoslav territory at the time of the census.

It is the duty of persons subject to the census to answer all questions in the census questionnaire accurately and fully. However, a person is not bound to say to which nation, nationality or ethnic group he belongs and the census questionnaire must contain a note to this effect. A census official who influences a citizen to state, against his own will, his affiliation to a nation, nationality or ethnic group will be punished by a fine of 5,000 dinars or 60 days in jail.

PUBLICATION OF DJILAS BOOK ON TITO ANNOUNCED

AU031335 [Editorial Report] Vienna Domestic Service in German on 3 June 1980 at 1000 GMT carries an interview with Austrian publisher Fritz Molden in which he says that within the next few weeks his firm will be publishing a critical portrait of President Tito by Milovan Djilas, written in Belgrade during the weeks of Tito's illness and smuggled to the West.

BRIEFS

BORDER COOPERATION WITH BULGARIA--Skopje, June 3 (TANJUG)--As part of border cooperation between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, in Blagoevgrad on Sunday, June 8, the first meeting will be held between residents of Blagoevgrad and other nearby Bulgarian towns and the population of the municipality of Stip and other towns in the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Macedonia. Yugoslavs who want to attend the meeting in Blagoevgrad will need their i.d. card alone to cross the Yugoslav-Bulgarian border on Sunday, June 8. A rich programme, with soloists and ensembles of the two countries participating, is planned for Sunday in Blagoevgrad. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1744 GMT 3 Jun 80 LD]